PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,182.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S MILK

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
17th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st " *	CALEDONIA	7938		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10500		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5884	MONGOLIA	9606
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the Carnac Bundar on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 28th JULY, 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Coube	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Coube	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	20th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Coube	8th Nov. "

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergoglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4598	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOSROEH	5301	A. Forestl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4598	P. Budosich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	7999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraeus

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.
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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	8896	P. Cragiletto	25th Aug

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 22nd Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 23rd Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th Aug.
SCINDIA	Shatto Abrey	5166	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6209	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 6 5
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 6'2
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 920
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1045

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1907
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	.....	19th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Wieckler.	16th "	24th "
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th "	28th "
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeya	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	8th Sept.	19th Sept
YEBOSHI MARU	...	.....	22nd Sept.	2nd Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	.....	2 th Sept.	10th Oct.
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapr.k.	13th Oct.	23rd Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	22nd Oct	2nd Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	4th Nov.	14th Nov.

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VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
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NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
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6 cylinder cars:
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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.
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YOU CANT BE TOO CAREFUL ABOUT YOUR
BREAD.
While Selecting be Careful to See that is made of the Best Flour, is
ADEQUATELY FERMENTED, PROPERLY BAKED
and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."
Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of
PEARSE & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Then you can feel sure of the genuineness of quality.
Delivery made in the morning throughout Bombay.

BEYNON'S
ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES,
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, between BOMBAY and POONA, which were advertised to run on Saturday, 17th August, have been POSTPONED TO RUN on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1907, to the same Timings and Conditions, weather permitting.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1907.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 19th August, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
POONA, 15TH AUGUST, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1907, at 10 P M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.
BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
24TH JULY, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY the 26th day of August, 1907, for the supply of TEAKWOOD HALF ROUND SLEEPERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
14th August, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

CECILIA JANE CHARLES, a widow, late of Karachi European Inhabitant.
DOMINIC FRANCIS PEREIRA, a Bookbinder and late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant.
FRANK G. OLIVER, late in the employ of the Bank of Bombay, Akola Branch.
JOHN SCOTT, late Dredging Master, Aden.
JAMES ROTCHELL, late Hydraulic Foreman, Victoria Docks, Bombay.
HANGOO OKON, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
FAZIL JUGGER, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HAJI FATHEDIN PEERBUX, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MANIK HAROODIN, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Dharampur in Pabna but late of Bombay.
WILLIAM SINGER CLERKE-BURTON, late Captain, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Poona.
NAJIBA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Prostitute.
VITHABAI, late of Bombay Hindu Prostitute.
WILLIAM MICHELMORE, late in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF AUG, 1907.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

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THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

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JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowkhais, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Pol-hed Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SELECT HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Moore's Family Medicine for India. The Seventh Edition. Revised. By J. Tull Walsh, I.M.S. This book hitherto obtainable only by Government Servant at reduced price, is now available to all	5 0
Management and Medical Treatment of Children in India. By Edward A. Birch, M. D., Late Principal of the Medical College, Professor of Medicine, and Physician to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. 4th Edition. Revised and Enlarged	7 14
Diseases of Children. By James Frederick Goodhart. Edited by George Frederick Still, Eight Edition	10 15
Feeding in Infancy and Early Childhood. By Major Richard Heard, I. M. S., B. A., M. B., B. C. H.	2 0
The Mother's Guide to Health and Care of her Children. By Mary Scharlieb, M. D. ...	0 12
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife. On the Management of her own Health, etc. Revised. By Fancourt Barnes, M. D.	1 14
The New Hygiene. A Drugless Remedy for all Diseases ; Health, Longevitey. By J. W. Wilson.	1 14
The New Science of Healing ; or the Doctrine of the Unity of Disease, forming the Basis of a Uniform Method of Cure, without Drugs and without Operations.	5 4
Chavasse's Advice to a Mother on the Management of her children, etc.	1 14
The Home Doctor. A Medical Guide for the Family, the School, and General Use. By F. R. Walters, M. D.	2 3
The Management of Children by Howard Barret. A Book for Mothers and Nurses. ...	4 6

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From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

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REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

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(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

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TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.

TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.

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TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.

TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc., free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

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OF

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR

Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.

Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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Annual Subscription Rs. 30,
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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES **22.**
GRAND OPENING NIGHT ! ! !
TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

RAFFLES.

WED.,	28th Aug.	—A Message from Mars.
THURS.,	29th ,,	—The Idler.
FRID.,	30th ,,	—The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR.,	31st ,,	—The Silver King.
MOND.,	2nd Sept.	—The Liars.
TUES.,	3rd ,,	—Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN.,	4th ,,	—The Sign of the Cross.
THURS.,	5th ,,	—The Interveners.
FRID.,	6th ,,	—Charley's Aunt.
SATUR.,	7th ,,	—Are You a Mason.
MOND.,	9th ,,	—East Lynn.
TUES.,	10th ,,	—The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN.,	11th ,,	—His House in Order.
THURS.,	12th ,,	—The Private Secretary.
FRID.,	13th ,,	—Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR.,	14th ,,	—The Three Musketeers.
MOND.,	16th ,,	—Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual,
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

TOWN HALL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
MISS GOWHARJAN,
THE RENOWNED CALCUTTA VOCALIST,
will give a
GRAND FAREWELL EVENING CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST,
at 9-30 (S. T.),
With a change of Programme.

Admission.—Reserved Seats, at Rs. 5 and 4.
Unreserved Seats, at Rs. 3,
Plan of Hall and Tickets at Soundy and Co.'s, Hornby Road.

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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis-Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

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19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for Cashmere) to goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PINK, BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW AND WHITE.
Price 12 Annas per pack. Rs. 8 per Doz.

WITH CLUB, or REGIMENTAL CREST
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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,,	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

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The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 14.

THE PERJURY CASE.

The case in which Mr. O.V. DaCosta stood charged with perjury terminated yesterday before Mr. Rai Harilal, the Second City Magistrate. The prosecution closed the examination of their witnesses, and after hearing the arguments of the Vakils of the respective parties regarding the framing of the charge, the case was fixed for disposal, when the Magistrate dismissed it for want of proof and directed that the accused be discharged.

MOTORS.

A local Urdu daily, in a leading article, condemns the sanction of motors to officials, and says that it is a revival of the old practice with a vengeance. Until a few years ago all the heads of departments and many of the leading officials were provided with carriages from the Government Stables, which was regarded as an unnecessary waste of Government money, and the privilege was gradually curtailed, until on the advent of Mr. G. Casson Walker the practice was completely stopped and the establishment broken up on grounds of economy. The average cost upon each privileged officer under that arrangement was stated to be about Rs. 80 a month. But in its place now one officer after another is granted a motor-car at an initial cost of Rs. 5,000 and upwards for its purchase and Rs. 100 a month for its up-keep. It will no doubt accelerate work and otherwise be of great help to touring officers. But the question is asked, where are the roads for them to travel over? The district roads more or less exist only in name and in the P. W. D. account books, while those that have a real existence are not fit even for country-carts to pass over. For the matter of that, the roads in and about Hyderabad itself have not attained such a state of perfection as would cause them to be considered fit for motor traffic. Before, therefore, large sums of money are invested in motors, the authorities should satisfy themselves that the road will admit of their use, so writes the local daily referred to.

STAMP BOOKLETS.

THE existing stamp-booklets containing half-anna and one-anna stamps interleaved with oiled paper, which are sold at an additional charge of three pies (one pice) over the face value of the stamps contained in them to cover the cost of manufacture, having been found defective in some respects, a new and better description of stamp booklets have now been provided.

The new booklets consist of three kinds :—

(1) Half-anna stamp booklets each containing eight pages of four stamps each, or 32 stamps in all.

(2) Half-anna and one anna combined stamp booklets each containing four pages of half-anna stamps and two pages of one anna stamps, each page containing four stamps, or 24 stamps in all.

(3) One anna stamp booklets each containing four pages of four stamps each, or 16 stamps in all.

These new booklets have been provided with a device to prevent the stamps in them from curling up, and the pages in the booklets have been interleaved with a thicker and better quality of waxed paper, so that the gum on the stamps may not be deprived of its adhesive property.

The booklets will be sold for the value of the stamps contained in them without any additional charge on account of the cost of manufacture. The sale price of the booklets is, thus, Re. 1 each.

The new half-anna stamp booklets will be available from the 15th August 1907 at head post offices and town suboffices, and also at other important places where a demand for them is expected. The other two kinds of booklets are being prepared and will be issued as soon as they are ready.

DIVINE SERVICE.

12TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 18TH AUG. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agnitter in G.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—4, 173 1st and 318.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—160, 197, and 223.
Collections for—Cathedral Choir Fund

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p m—S School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Saturday St Bart.
Matins—H G—309, 2nd 553 1st and 176.
Evensong—Ps 184, 280, and 291.
Vespers—E. 5, 336, 550 and 1.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m—Holy Communion.
Hymns—356 and 324.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Address
Hymns—207 and 193.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—626, 517, 522, 148 and 25.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m—Matins.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m - Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—33
Hymns—49, 413 and 247.
Anthem—'Sun of my Soul' (Adams)
Collection for Church Improvement

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Mourning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar ...	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Joseph's, Omarcarry	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name.....	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30	7 o'cloc
Rosary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Mahim ..	7-30	5-30
St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar ..	7 30	.....
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-30, 7-30	8-40, 6-30

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev Alex S Crichton
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—197, 193 and 438
Psalm—100

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	1	2	93
Total plague deaths to date ...	140,897		
Same date last year..... ...	7	6	135

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" August 15.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ratanji Pestonji, Deputy Assist Political Agent, Sorath Prant, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th June.

Khan Saheb Shaikh Lall Mahomed, Senior Grade Hospital Assist, Baroda Residency, acted as Residency Surgeon from the 7th to the 19th July.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Abdul Kadir alias Fakir Mahomed valad Ibrahim Khan Pathan, Pleader, Dist Court, Dharwar, to be a non-official Visitor of the Dist Prison, Dharwar, vice Mr V M Herlekar, Govt Pleader, resigned.

The following candidates passed on the 19th June an examination in the Judicial papers of the Lower Standard Judicial Departmental Examination translated into she Vernacular :—

Mr Mahadev Raghunath Dhande, Karkun, Collr's Accountant office, Nasik.

Mr Chhotalal Pranlal, Karkun, Mamlatdar's kacheri, Kalol, Panch Mahals.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Revnue Deptal Examination on 21st June :—

Passed with credit.

Mr Nathalal Kashiram, B A, Circle Inspector, Godhra, Panch Mahals.

Mr Dayabhai Adarbhai, B A, Karkun, Mamlatdar's kacheri, Dholka, Ahmedabad.

Passed.

Mr Durlabhji Pragji Desai, B A, Circle Inspector, taluka Broach, Broach.

Mr Moreshwar Bhaskar Kunte, B A, Clerk, Collr's office, Thana.

Mr Naginlal Narotamdas Kapadia, Karkun, Collr's office, Broach.

Mr Dayabhai Pranubhai, Karkun, Mamlatdar's kacheri, Mebemdabad, Kaira.

Mr Krishnaji Dhondo Mokashi, Second Karkun Mamlatdar's office, Badami, Bijapur.

Mr Anant Narayan Pradhan, B A, Karkun, Mamlatdar's office, Nasik.

Mr Mohoniraj Ramchandra Thergaonkar, Deputy Chitnis to the Collr of East Khandesh.

Mr Sakharam Amrit Kulkarni, B A, Shirastedar in W D Prant's office, West Khandesh, Mr Keshavlal Chhotalal, Circle Inspector, Ankleshwar Taluka, Broach, Mr Abdulali Bandeali Peerzade, Head Karkun, Taloda West Khandesh, Mr Ramchandra Shrinivas Morab, Circle Inspector, Mundargi, Dharwar, Mr Gavrishankar Dayashankar Bhat, B A, Circle Inspector, Surat, Mr Gopalrao Balwant Korde, Supervisor, Broach, Desai's Estate, Broach, Mr Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, B A, Karkun, Yeola Prant office, Nasik, Mr Keshav Vaman Pathak, B A, Clerk, Collr's English correspondence office, East Khandesh, Mr Vinayak Shankar Hatwalne, substantive pro tem. Head Karkun, Shrigonda, Ahmednagar, Mr Obedulla Akbaralli, Karkun, Mamlatdar's office, Junnar, Poona, Mr Ranchhodbhai, Vallavbhai, Karkun, Mamlatdar's kacheri, Mebemdabad, Kaira, Mr Ramchandra Vishnu Kerbalkar, B A, Karkun, Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Mr Hariram Thakorram Shirastedar to the City Magte, Surat, Mr Krishnaji Narhar Ramdasi, Abkari Clerk, Collr's office, Sholapur, Mr Hari Ganesh Thakar, Head Karkun, Sirur, Poona, Subrao Narsinh Mamdapur, Circle Inspector, Tambi, taluka Indi, Bijapur, Mr Martand Vinayak Dani, Head Karkun, Chandor, Nasik, Mr Krishnaji Balwant Koshe, Head Karkun, Mokhada, Thana, Mr Ramchandra Virupax Hanbarhatti, Karkun, Belgaum, Mr Pandurang Govind Gokhale, Clerk, Collr's office, Sholapur, Mr Anant Tamraji Nagansurkar, Police Accountant, Sholapur, Mr Shankar Daji Bhalerao, Head Karkun, Karjat, Ahmednagar, Mr Manekial Acharatlal, Karkun, Mumlatdar's kacheri, Daskroi, Ahmedabad, Mr Manjunath Shivaram Hegde, Circle Inspector, Sirsi Kanara, Mr Moreshwar Mahadeo Thakur, Shirastedar to the Dist Deputy Collr, Kalyan Prant, Thana, Mr Shrikrishna Narayan Namjoshi, Shirastedar to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, Mr Chimanlal Khushalrai, Second Clerk, Rewa Kantha Agency, Panch Mahals, Mr Vishnu Vithal Deolalkar, Head Karkun, Pint, Nasik.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers in Sind passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on 21st June :—

Mr Jagatsing Ailmal M A, Mukhtiarkar of Ratodero, Mr Naraindas Khubchand, Head Munshi to the Assist Collr. Tatta, Mr Dingomal Gurmukhdas, B A, Head Munshi, Taluka office, Kotri, Mr Kansing Sahibsing, B A, Mukhtiarkar, on leave, Mr Lalchand Ghanshamdas, Collr's office, Hyderabad, Mr Mulchand Gianchand, B A, L L B, Mukhtiarkar of Rohri, Mr F E Cumming, Head Clerk, Commissioner in Sind's office, Mr Chainrai Bulchand, B A, L L B, Resident Magte, Larkana.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is hereby granted to the following ministers of the American Marathi Mission :—Reverend Bhaurao Mahipat Aukaipagar, Reverend Madhavrao Kanhoba Amolik, Reverend Joseph Gundiba Hivale.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A A M M Faulknor, B
Capt F McConaghey, B
Mr H D Watson, B Cov
Mr T D La Touche, B
Mr C S B Sinclair, B
Mr A G Grant, B
Mr J M Turning, M Cov
Mr R F Stoney, M
Mr L L Wickham, M
Mr W H Lucas, Bo Cov
Lieut-Gen Sir E G Barrow, KCB, Pesh Div
Brig-Gen J G Ramsay, CB, Rawal Pindi Bde
Col G F W Tinley, assistant adjutant-general, 7th Div
Lieut-Col H T Brooking, 61 Prs
Major J Talbot, 37 Lrs
Major R L Tottenham, 25 Punj
Major H W Iles, R A
Capt R G Baker, 82 Punj
Capt B E Browne, 47 Sikhs
Capt J C Freeland, 35 Sikhs
Capt G H Griffith, R E
Capt G Tacchi, S and T Corps
Capt H F M Browne, 21 Punj
Capt A Y Cheyne, 15 Lrs
Capt R A Lloyd, I M S
Capt F D Browne, I M S
Capt J A Dredge, I M S
Capt F C S Thompson, I M S
Lieut F D Dickins, R A
Lieut G F Hughes, 12 Cav
Lieut H B Spear, 1 Glosters
Lieut R J Cargill, 26 Punj
Second Lieut O Wilkin, Devon Regt
Nursing Sister Miss A G French, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss H Rooke, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt R F Wilson, I M S, B, study leave from 1-7-06 to 10-5-07
Mr B Aderji, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J A O'Maley, B, furl to 1-2-08
Mr G A Durie, B, 2 mo M C
Capt W J Niblock, I M S, M, 1 mo furl
Mr J H Medlicott, M, furl to 15-11-07
Col G A Brownrigg, 128 Prs, 6 mo M C
Major T C Watson, V C, R E, 7 days
Major F R Ozzard, I M S, 6 mo
Major A E Hatch, 129 Bel, to 6-11-07
Capt B H Ryves, S and T Corps, 2 mo
Capt A F C Williams, D S O, 31 Lrs, to await result of Staff College Exam
Capt C A K Johnson, 1 Lrs 5 mo M C
Capt W Jennings, R G A, 3 days
Capt H T Naylor, 36 Jacob's H, 3 mo M C
Capt S H E Nicholas, 95 Russell's Inf, 1 day
Capt G E Charles, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut H G Turner, 106 Hazara Prs, mo M C
Lieut W D Rathborne, 43 Erinpura R, 2 mo M C
Lieut J A Field, R E, 3 mo M C
Lieut E D Dallas Smith, 27 Punj, 1 mo M C
Lieut P G Phillimore, 99 Inf, 3 mo M C
Lieut A Delme-Radcliffe, 105 M L I, 2 mo
Lieut C H Standbridge, 117 Mah, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A Mears, B
Major B C Oldham, I M S, B
Capt G R Hearn, R E, B
Mr G G Sim, B Cov
Mr R S Greenshields, B Cov
Mr W Raw, B Cov
Mr A Goodeve, B Cov
Mr H Harcourt, B Cov
Mr A H Parker, B Cov
Mr E B Beatson, B
Mr A J Scratchley, B
Mr T R Monteath, B
Mr G P de la Hey, B
Mr N Macmichael, M Cov
Mr C V Vernon, Bo Cov
Mr A G Wright, Bo
Major-Gen J E Nixon, C B, I A
Brig-Gen F J Aylmer, V C, C B, Quetta Bde
Lieut-Col H T Brooking, 61 Prs
Major A J H Swiney, R E
Major A S Arnold, 26 Cav
Major A E Hatch, 129 Bel
Capt A B Eckford, 39 C I H
Capt S H E Nicholas, 95 Russell's Inf
Capt M R W Nightingale, 2-5 G R
Capt R S Thomas, S and T Corps
Lieut S R Reeves, R A
Lieut C A J Smith, 109 Inf
Lieut H N Jackson, 26 Cav
Lieut A C Bird, 39 C I H
Lieut R S Engeldue, 89 Punj
Lieut L E Lang, 2-5 G R
Lieut N N Ford, 105 L I
Lieut B A R Blewitt, 9 G R
Second Lieut C Mullaly, 2 G R
Commander T A L deBerry R I M

It is not yet settled who will succeed Mr. Wilson as Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, but Mr. Maclagan acted in this appointment the last time it was vacant, so it appears to be indicated.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet delicacy of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

- and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

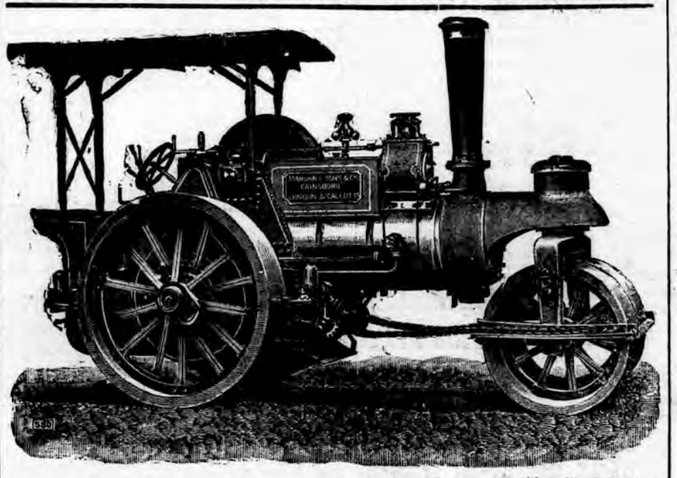
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Command

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



As supplied to the Bombay and other Mofussil Municipalities and Public Bodies.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY. | 99, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

"CAUTION"—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and other Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life. Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES and a special assortment of RECORDS.

P. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it soft, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Biting or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For Your Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

NEW ALBUMS.

S. ROSE & CO.'S SECOND Album of Popular Songs.

SONGS 100 SONGS.
Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S ALBUM 2nd OF PIANOFORTE SOLOS

Contains 41 good Solos.
Price 12 Annas.

NEW ANNUALS.

FRANCIS & DAY'S 26 Comic Annual.
REEDER & WALSH'S 11 Comic Annual.
SHEARD'S 32 Comic Annual.
FELDMAN'S 12 Song Annual.

All the above Annuals, Annas 10 each.

DANCE ANNUALS.
Annas 10 each.

FRANCIS & DAY'S 26 Dance Annual.
CHAPPELL'S 152 Dance Annual.
FELDMAN'S 12 Dance Annual.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

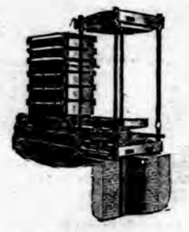
Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING
TERRIFIC FIRES.

That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons Captain Kirseborn will sail to-day for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Gloamin, 2248 tons, Captain W Learmouth, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kirk field 2275 tons, Captain W J Dermody, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Durban, with a general cargo and coal.

THE steamer Umgenis 1,666 tons Captain H Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal in ballast and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Winsleydale, 2588 tons, Captain H Seaton will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain P Craglitto arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien, 2536 tons Captain G Magnen, sailed yesterday for Australian ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Persia from Trieste and Venice yesterday morning.—Mr and Mrs Hawkins, Mr Johnson, Major Robinson, Mr Rustomji Curseiji.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 3963 tons, Captain R Mc-lachlan, sailed yesterday for Antwerp &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain McSean, Mr Edmonds, Mr A Mendes, Mr S Mendes, Dr Suarery and 7 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 15th August should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....N J P Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Pallanrus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr Harlem..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 16.

Blundara .....2215 Brocq ..... M M & Co
Capri .....2781 Belsito ..... F & R S N Co
Hild .....717 Salvesin ..... F F Campbell & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirseborn ..... F F Campbell & Co
Inverness.....2401 Clarkson ..... Cory Bors
Ipswich .....313 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Kamara .....504 Chapel ..... M & Co
Kirkhill .....2279 Dermody ..... F Muir & Co
Lord Kelvin .....2158 Mason ..... W & A & Co
Managua .....3522 Powell ..... P & O Co
Onipenta .....3420 Hill ..... M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Hayward ..... P & O Co
Penhurst .....2919 Palmer.....Aden .....248 P & O Co
Persia .....4 98 Hamilton ..... London .. 17-8 P & O Co
Persia .....3779 Craglietto ..... A L S N Co
Sarthurst .....1957 Smith ..... M M & Co
Rydal Hall .....2135 Fraser ..... K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor .....2763 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shahjehan .....2546 Davison ..... Shah s N Co
Shah Nalam .....2751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Umjuri .....1666 Clark .....
Warora .....2565 Reddoch ..... M Mackenzie & Co
Wendyhale .....2528 Seaton ..... W & A & Co
Xema .....446 Mohamad...Kolá.....N F The Shah S N Co

M W D D
Hoseino .....963 Jenkins... Mauritius ..22-8 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Gloamin s	Learmouth ..	Glasgow, July 2
	Kirkfield s	Dermody	Durban, July 30
16	Oceana s.....	Hayward	London, July 26
	Umgeni s	Clark	Natal, July 24
	Persia s	Craglietto	Trieste, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Bergwada s.....	Carey	Calcutta
	Culna s	M clachlan ...	Antwerp &c
	Oceanien s	Magnen	Noumeade
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ..	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hydra, Kirseborn, for Bangkok, &c.
" Wendeydale, Seaton, for Hull and Antwerp,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
13	Tanglin	P Bacahouse	Chittagong
	Kholoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Palitana	H G Fenwick	Rangoon

DEPARTURES,

15	M Meanutchy	A D Morton	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS,

Aug	Vessel.	From
6	Oronsay 5263	Liverpool
7	Hermiston	Calcutta
10	Clan ackay	Coast
12	Palamcotta	Negapatam
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
13	Cumberwell	London
13	Pentakota	Rangoon
14	Dragoman	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

15	Gisela	Trieste
14	Nurani	Calcutta
19	Nizam	Bombay
28	Wakaaliya Maru	Penang
29	Unkuri	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—500 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 cwts methie-seed, J Lukmidas; 9,009 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 33 bales wool, Ebjee Shivji; 690 cwts myrabollams, Goldberg and Co; 1000 cwts bone-meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Commodore s—10,792 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,018 cwts cottonseed W Bechur.

FOR ANTWERP.

Linden Hall s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 80 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Peshawur s—960 cwts rapeseed, Worman and Co; 88 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 2000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG,

Kettenturn s—112 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 15 bales cotton Glade and Co; 487 cwts wheat flour, 187 cwts oil-cake, and 187 myrabollams Harry Kanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES,

Circassia s—402 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts cumminseed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 20 bales twist, Halland Bombay Trading Co; 28 bales twist, Beltoni Gorio and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 87 bales twist N. Cursetji and Co; 18 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG,

Delta s—62 cwts cadoo, Mahomed Cassum; 367 twist; M M Essabhoy.

Ischia s—22 cwts Googal Tamarind, E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta s—2,000 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the

LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to Intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.

Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 15.] [BOMBAY, *August* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	81 7/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	97 1/2		1/4
2½ do. Govt Securities	84 1/2		1/16
Bar Silver in London	31 13/16		7/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 15/16		7/16
Do. in New York	69 1/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 3/4	1	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2%	Since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 5/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... Is. 3 1/32d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 10,000 at Is. 4 1/16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND rate of discount is now 4½ per cent.

Total Bullion	...£35,900,000 Inc.	£800,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,000,000 Inc.	£100,000
Other Deposits	...£42,600,000 Dec.	£1,400,000
Government Securities	...£14,600,000 Dec.	£1,500,000
Other Securities	...£27,900,000 Dec.	£900,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,000,000 Inc.	£1,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... ...
Mid-Americans	...7·27—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 3/4 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·74	6·58	6·54	6·51
—10	—11	—11	—11
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·50	6·49	6·50	6·51
—11	—11	—10	—10

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 1,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... .
Spot Cotton—13·25 unchanged.	

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·01+01 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of March. 12·21+02 }

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—13¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of October.—12·31+07
Do. do. December.—12·28+08
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 58½ Aug.-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 54½ August-September—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45, September-October—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovs.	75,000	London ..	Oceana ..	Chartered Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600	Do. ...	Do. ...	do
11 Boxes Gold Bullion	7,68,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yokohama Bank
1 Bundle Rs ...	783	Lingu ..	Nuddea ..	Mac. Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,105	Dubai ..	Do. ...	do
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,518	Muscat ..	Do. ...	do
1 Case Rs.....	2,326	Koweit ..	Do. ...	M S Sidrani
3 Bundles Rs. ...	5,800	Bahrein ..	Do. ...	M B Salem

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [16TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. " 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—

The money market is very easy and it is difficult to arrange short Deposits at over 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

At opening to-day the general quotations were 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. for Demand Bank bills. One or two Banks however were still prepared to meet the market at 1/32 better and a moderate amount was brought for the mail requirements. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months sight with very few bills offering. A few bills are offered at 1s. 4½d. but owing to firmer discounts they have not met a market. Far Eastern rates are weak following the drop in silver. We quote :—

T T. on London	...	... 1s. 3 31/32d. to 1/4d
Demand Draft ...	...	... 1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		... 1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	154
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	924

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 96 11/16 for cash and 96 9/16 for the settlement; and closes unchanged and steady. There has been very little done during the day, operators having neglected this market for some time Calcutta market is firmer, their quotation to-day being advised as 96 3/4 ready and 96 5/8 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96·11
1st Settlement	... ...	" 96·9

Bullion :—

The recent advance in the price of Bar silver in London has not held, the latest advices giving the market 7/16 lower at 31 13/16 ready and 31 15/16 for delivery forward in a month. New York is advised as 3/8 lower at 69 1/8. Here the market opened weak at 81 3/8 *ex* duty and soon fell to 80 7/8. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady. We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. a. p. 24 1 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 6
Bombay Bar Gold	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80 14 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80 12 0
Ditto 2nd " ...	80 14 0
Bank of England since 15th August	4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st August	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 25th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 9th June	4 do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	28,48,000
Other Deposits	11,52,000	.....
Sundries	4,000	.....

ASSETS—

Government Securities ...	.....	10,16,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,23,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	17,44,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	4,80,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,91,000	.....
Bullion	.....	1,00,000
Balance with other Banks...	1,62,000	.....
Sundries	.....	12,000
Cash	.....	1,21,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last the amount offered for sale was 35 lakhs. The whole of this amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and no Telegraphic Transfers are advised. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 40 10 lakhs, and the sum offered for sale next week is advertised as 30 lakhs, a decrease of 5 lakhs.

The mail of the 2nd August brings £50,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,40,000
Bombay	"	10,80,000
Madras	"	12,60,000
Total...	Rs.	33,80,000

The mail of the 9th August brings £90,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,40,000
Bombay	"	7,80,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total...	Rs.	36,30,000

The mail of the 16th August brings £110,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £280,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,90,000
Bombay	"	10,50,000
Madras	"	5,80,000
Total...	Rs.	35,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	15,953	8,487	+ 7,466
Receipts from 1st October to 15th August.	3,024,908	2,520,859	+ 504,049
Shipments for the week.			
Europe	16,865	4,619	+ 12,246
China	5,572	592	+ 4,980
Japan ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	22,437	5,211	+ 17,226
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 8th Aug.			
Europe	1,155,633	906,930	+ 248,708
China	40,830	23,763	+ 17,117
Japan	592,302	394,554	+ 197,748
Coast Ports ...	63,592	26,818	+ 36,774
Total ...	1,852,407	1,352,035	+ 500,342
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	9,473	5,842	+ 3,631
China	4,961	10,429	— 5,465
Japan ... Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 20th July 1907 —18,556 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June, 1907—20,462 bales

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	984	358,628	440,723
Central India ...	686	135,899	146,406
Barsee and Nugger ...	2,280	257,498	149,813
Berars...	220	468,151	495,064
Central Provinces ...	82	309,338	359,282
Total Oomras...	4,252	1,529,515	1,591,293
Dhollera	1,522	339,890	189,123
Broach	135	279,050	212,218
Compta and Dharwar.	7,232	190,131	92,066
Westerns	333	15,107	24,615
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,514	511,662	311,117
Bengals, Rajputana...	960	119,978	43,962
Sind	...	14,879	30,629
Persian	5	2,750	2,151
American	...	19,414	18,208
Egyptian	...	1,345	1,622
Other Sorts	...	1,487	3,795
Totals...	15,953	3,024,908	2,520,859

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have fluctuated during the past week, but owing to favourable weather reports the general tendency has been downwards. Up to yesterday New York showed a drop of 21 and 19 points in futures, New Orleans futures for December having, during the same time, given way 27 points. To-day New York futures are 1 and 2 points higher and New Orleans for December is 8 points higher. Liverpool has declined 11 to 13 points in futures during the week.

The market, as we have before remarked, is entirely a weather one, and we may look for wide and rapid fluctuations during this and next month, which are the crucial ones for the American Crop. Later on reports of frost may also affect the market.

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in the Home Markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·35	7·27	—·08
Futures, Aug-Sept.	6·85	6·74	—·11
Do. Jan.-Feb.	6·62	6·49	—·13
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	13·30	13·25	—·05
Futures, Dec.	12·21	12·01	—·20
Do. March	12·38	12·21	—·17
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	13	13 1/8	+·1/8
Futures, Oct.	12·50	12·31	—·19
Do. Dec.	12·45	12·26	—·19

In sympathy with the drop in the Home markets the local market has declined during the week, and prices have given way Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. Business has been done by exporters in New Crop Broach, Khandeish and Bengals. Khamgaum-Akola has also changed hands, but in other descriptions of Oomras there is little doing at present. In the bazaar the market is flat and speculation is almost at a standstill, operators being chary of forming a definite opinion owing to the uncertainty regarding the Indian Crop prospects.

For old crop there has been a better enquiry this week by shippers, but high grades, which are chiefly in request, are scarce and full prices are being paid for superior lots of Oomras and Bengals Mills have also been buying rather more freely and the off-take all round shows a slight improvement.

Receips of Cotton into Bombay are now well over 500,000 bales in excess of last year, and shipments show almost the same proportionate increase.

The continued wet weather during the past week is causing some anxiety, and a break is now needed in most of the cotton districts. The storm which was crossing the country from the Bay of Bengal is apparently diminishing in force, but weather conditions are still favourable for rain over a large area. It is to be hoped that the wished-for break will shortly occur, otherwise the consequence may be serious. A few bright days would be most welcome everywhere and allay the present anxiety.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	273	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	260½	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	235	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pool-gaum ... "	238	"
" " Khangaum Akola .. "	219	"
" " Amraoti ... "	219	"
" " Muttia ... "	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	193	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	209	"
" " Bengals ... "	202	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals...	185	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns...	273	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	248	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	4,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·78	6·62	6·58	6·55	6·51
		+04		
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	
6·53	6·54	6·55	6·58	
		+04		

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm owing to scarcity of tonnage offering for August-September.

Business has been done for :—
Antwerp at 19s. cotton, August,
" at 17s. to 17s. 6d., September,
Dunkirk at 17s. "
Havre at 18s. "
and also for October at 16s. 6d. and November-December at 16s. 6d. more is now asked. Antwerp for the new year was done at 16s.

The "Anchor Line" has booked a fair line for September at 16s. and is now asking 16s 6d. For November-December 16s. is being asked, and for January to June 15s. 6d.

The "Rubattino" rates are 19s. seeds, 20s. cotton for September-October; 18s. seeds, 19s. cotton for November-December; and 17s. 6d. cotton for January to June.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quote 18s. seeds and 18s. 6d. cotton for September-October, and 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton for November-December.

The "Hansa Line" have done business at 17s. 6d. seeds, September, and 16s. 6d. October-November and are now quoting 17s. 6d. September, 17s. October, 16s. 6d. November and 17s. December.

The "British India" ask 17s. 6d. October to December for Antwerp.

Several steamers have been chartered at Karachi at 17s. 3d. one port, 17s. 9d. two ports for October loading.

The market closes quiet but steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday, the 15th August :—

Wheat	25,650	cwts.
Linseed	6,900	"
Rapeseed...	15,606	"
Gingellyseed	1,674	"
Poppyseed	4,842	"
Groundnuts	1,031	"
Castorseed	21,249	"
Rice	32,016	"
Myrabollams	364	"
Cottonseed	12,185	"
Mowrasseed	38,764	"
Gram	6,801	"
Joowar	4,060	"
Maize	60	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The tone of the market is distinctly easier and prices have declined fully 4 annas per cwt. since last week. The settlement of September "suttas" is the chief cause of this decline, as holders of stocks are anxious to sell their ready goods and cover their sales of "suttas" at the best opportunity offering. We may still see lower prices in the near future. We quote :—

Ready. Rs. 7 4 0 to Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.
September " 7 10 0 to " 7 11 0 R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market is easier and prices have declined to 2 annas per cwt. Rates are still very high, and it will not be surprising, with good rains everywhere, if dealers part with their stocks at continuously lower prices. The off-take is very small and stocks are much larger than last year. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ... ... " 10 0 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Slight damage to the crop is apprehended owing to too much rain, and fine weather is urgently needed. Under more favourable weather conditions from now on, a large crop, similar to last year, is probable.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. Rs. 49 8 0 Buyers,
" " 75 p. c. Rs. 48 8 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni ... ... Rs. 44 0 0 "

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm and business has been done during the week at Rs. 10 3·0 to Rs. 10-5-0 per cwt. B.T., market closing steady at the latter rate.

MOWRASEED.—The market is dull and there are no buyers at present as exporters seem to have completed their requirements. Arrivals are ten times as large as last year, and a large quantity is still available up-country. We anticipate even lower prices.

We quote :—

Ready... ... Rs. 5 0 0 to Rs. 5 4 0
according to quality.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 38.

COTTONSEED—is also steady at Rs. 20-8.

WHEAT. The market is quiet with little or no business passing and the following are nominal quotations :—

White Delhi ...	... Rs. 5 4 0	Aug.-Sept.
New White Delhi	" 5 1 0	April-May
White Pessi 85 p. c....	" 5 1 0	Aug.-Sept
" Karachi	... " 4 13 0	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—There is little change to report during the past week. There is a moderate demand from up-country and prices are well maintained. An improvement in the demand is looked for next month.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—Prices continue very stiff at Home, but in the absence of demand in the bazaar there is no response here. Business is booked only for absolute requirements.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—In these goods no material change has taken place. The Home market continues very strong and business is impracticable at present.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—There is at present not much business passing, but with the satisfactory rainfall in Guzerat and Kathiawar a demand is shortly expected. Prices are steady. Owing to stiffness at Home forward business is not possible till there is more enquiry.

DHOOTIES.—The market is unchanged. Home prices are very firm and no business has been done.

METALS.

COPPER.—There has been a further drop in this metal at Home during the week and the sterling price is now about £94 per ton. There is little or no copper in the Bazaar but the heavy decline at Home has caused Rupee prices to fall sharply; and the market is unsettled.

YELLOW METAL has also suffered much decline but, the fall is not so great as in copper. Rupee prices have also declined but, the smallness of supplies checks much fall.

COAL.

The market h s kept strong during the week and sellers have put up their prices fully 8 annas per ton with very little business resulting. We quote as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff	21 0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	19 0 0	"
Yorkshire	18 0 0	"
Watson's Hartley ...	17 8 0	"
Desherghur	15 0 0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	14 12 0	"
Seebpore	14 12 0	"
Jardine	14 8 0	"
Hielgiri Anthracite ...	14 12 0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	14 12 0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	13 8 0	"
Ballari	13 8 0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned Kerosene Oil Brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk	Rs. 2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
" tins	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair tins, per 8 gallons.
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	Rs. 3 3 0 per 8 gallons.
" " " tins	Rs. 3 13 0 per pair tins.
Silver Light, 150°, in cases... ...	Rs. 5 2 0 per case.
Anchor Brand, in cases	" 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is active and as a rule prices have improved during the week. Bank of Bombay Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,395. Bank of India's in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 66, but at the close they are quiet at Rs. 65. Indian Specie Bank Shares also after touching Rs. 10 premium are quiet at Rs. 8 premium. Bank of Madras Shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,057 1/2. Press Shares are unchanged : mofussils, at Rs. 630, New Berars at 560, Indian Cotton at 146½ and Ahmednagar Cotton Press at Rs. 102 1/2. In the Miscellenous list Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 125. Bombay Barmahs are at Rs. 8,375, Quarter Shares at Rs. 2,100. Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 990. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 207; Treachers are in demand at 560. Port Cannings have been placed at Rs. 480. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 152. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Preference and Ordinary Shares are unchanged at Rs. 280. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Ordinary Shares are unchanged at Rs. 163 and Preference Shares at Rs. 121 1/2 X. D. Shentajpur Shares are weak at Rs. 60. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 460 cum.divid. Ahmedabad-Prantej were placed at Rs. 550 X. D. Amritsar Patti's are unchanged and quiet at Rs. 112 X. D. Ahmedabad-Dholkas have changed hands at 103 X.D. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 920. Central India's after touching Rs. 2,160 have declined to Rs. 2,075. Connaughts are unchanged at Rs. 382½. Colaba Land have declined to Rs. 1,140. Centuries are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,750 C. D. Currimbhais have improved to Rs. 1,335 C.D. Crescents are quiet at Rs. 120 C. D. Davids closed steady at Rs. 480. Hindustans have improved to Rs. 690. Jamshedis were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 197 1/2. Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 785. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,522 1/2. Manekji Petits closed at Rs. 3,465 for September. Morarjis have advanced to Rs. 2,990. Sassoon Mill shares have been placed at Rs. 1,010. Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs. 212½. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,545. The rest of the companies are almost unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1235
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,435
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,095
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	65
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	45
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ..	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-14-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	11
P

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM ENLARGED SPLEEN.

Further Enquiry Directed.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the reference made by Mr. S. J. Murphy, Acting Sessions Judge of Poona, in the trial of Vyankatsing Sambhusing, Fozdar, and Ramji Pandu, his Inspector of Police, who had been charged in connection with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Sec. 304, P. C.), also with causing grievous hurt (Sec. 325), to Dhondu Limba Mahar, of the village of Taleran, Taluka Junnar, in the Poona District, on 24th December last. The second accused was charged with abetment. The jury, by a majority of 4 to 1, had returned a verdict against the first accused of causing grievous hurt, and against the second of abetting the offence. The Judge differed and referred the case to Their Lordships, under Section 307 of the P. C.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan with Mr. V. V. Banade, Pleaders, appeared for both the accused; Mr. T. R. Desai and Mr. P. B. Bunter, Pleaders, appeared for the complainant.

In order to trace the culprits in a dacoity which had taken place in Baragaon, the accused had especially come down to hold a police investigation; under their orders, the Patel of Taleran had assembled the villagers who were questioned upon the affair. Deceased came late: the Inspector was riding his horse ahead, but the Sub-Inspector or Fozdar, viz., the first accused, who was afoot with a policeman or two in his train, asked him "Where are the villagers?" Deceased said: "Gone to search the jungle." Sub-Inspector said: "Where are the dacoits?" Deceased said: "I don't know." Sub-Inspector gave him a blow with a stick on the left side. Deceased fell down, groaning. He got up and was told "Get along." He did not go on, whereupon the Inspector called out: "He is shamming; strike him." Two more blows were given; one of them, the last, on the head over the ear; the man collapsing, expired.

Mr. Murphy was of opinion that deseased was suffering from an enlarged spleen; he succumed to a slight blow, which caused the rupture of the organ in question. The first accused should have been held guilty of simple hurt. As regards the second accused, the improbabilities and chances in favour of his being made a co-accused, even though he was not actually present, were so very great, that it would not be safe to convict him of abetment; he should have been found "not guilty."

Their Lordships held that, having regard to Section 269, Clause 3 of the Cr. P. C., the case should be sent back to the Judge to pass orders, and dispose of the charges as in a case tried by him with the aid of assessors. According to the Section, the jurors should be taken as jurors in regard to offences triable by jurors; whereas, they should be taken as assessors, in regard to the offences triable by the Court with the aid of assessors. This related to the minor charges against the accused under the grievous hurt on the head. This course was suggested by the accused's counsel, and agreed to by the Government Pleader. The Court was not satisfied that the charges constituted a single offence, as the Judge seemed to reason: in fact, they were two distinct charges, to each of which, the accused had been called upon to plead.

Government have been addressed to send Mr. Murphy to Poona, as Additional Sessions Judge, to dispose of the matter.

BOMBAY APPEAL IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

A ruling of some importance has been given by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal of Chhabildas Lallubhai *vs* Dayal Mowji and others, pronounced by Sir Arthur Wilson, on 22nd July last, and published in these columns on the 15th instant. It may be stated in connection with this, that in Mr. Justice Russell's Court, where the first respondent's claim to redeem his mortgaged property from the second and third respondents, was originally tried, Dayal's solicitors were Messrs. Kanga and Patel. Mr. Chhabildas's solicitors were Messrs. Tayabji Dayabhai and Co., in the matter of the property purchased by him at an auction sale held by the mortgagees, Laiji Dungarsi and Jadavji Dungarsi; before this, they were also solicitors to these mortgagees. A nice question, consequently arose whether notice or knowledge of the solicitors could be held to be notice to their client.

Before quoting their Lordships' ruling on the point, the names of the English solicitors' firms concerned in the Privy Council appeal, might be stated: the appellant Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co., for the first respondent Dayal; Messrs. Payne and Lattey (through Messrs. Payne and Co., Bombay, and for the remaining two respondents, the mortgagees, Messrs. Ashurst Morris Crisp and Co.

Sir Arthur Wilson said: The sixth of the conditions of sale said that "the purchaser shall accept such title as the vendors can give, and shall not require the vendors to enter into any other covenant except a covenant that they have not incumbered, and shall not raise any question of objection to the title, and shall be held bound to accept such title as the vendors possess." Both the Courts in India held this to be a depreciatory condition, wholly unwarranted by the actual state of the title. So far they are agreed, Russell J., however, held that there was nothing in the fact to affect the purchaser with notice or knowledge of the depreciatory character of the condition. The Court of Appeal, on the other hand, held that the purchaser was affected with constructive notice of the true state of the title, by reason of the fact that, some days after the contract of sale was completed, the purchaser (Mr. Chhabildas instructed the mortgagees solicitor to act for him in the preparation of the deed of conveyance and that that solicitor Mr. Chandulal of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co.,) knew enough of the real title to show that the condition in question was justifiable. When the contract of sale was signed the transaction was completed so far as it rested in contract, and the rights and liabilities of the parties arising out of that contract were ascertained and were enforceable. Down to that point, the attorney was not acting for the purchaser. The only thing in which he did so act was the subsequent preparation of the conveyance. The view of the Court of Appeal imputes to a principal, the knowledge of an agent, not acquired in the matter for which he was agent, and uses it to upset a transaction of a date before the agency commenced. This is an extension of the doctrine of constructive notice in which their Lordships cannot concur. They, therefore, think the judgment and decree under appeal cannot be supported on the grounds relied upon the Court of Appeal. (Jenkins, C. J., and Batty J. on 25th June 1904).

The appeal was dismissed with costs: Mr. Justice Russell's judgment of 23rd February 1903, delivered in favour of the first respondent Dayal, was confirmed.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER

Reference to the High Court.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made by Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Thana, in a case of murder brought against Janya Hir Patel. The accused was prosecuted for murder, but the majority of the jury (4 to 1) found that he was not guilty of any offence, the Sessions Judge being of opinion that the offence of murder had been brought home to the accused beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. D. W. Pilgaokar appeared for the accused, and Mr. M. B. Chubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

On the 3rd November, 1906, the corpse of the deceased Krishna Kamlya Dislya was found lying in his field within the limits of the village of Kampoli. The post mortem examination disclosed that there were six incised wounds on the body. The skull had been fractured, and the brain substance was oozing out through the gap, and the man's death was due to the fracture and the injuries to the brain. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased had been watching the cut crop of rice in his field during the night when he was murderously assaulted with an axe by one Kanya Rawji Dislya, who had absconded, and by the accused. The motive for the murder was said to have been that Kanya bore the deceased a grudge, because the deceased had ousted him in the cultivation of the field in which his corpse was found; and that the accused, who was the uncle of the deceased, nursed a feeling of enmity against him, because he refused to allow rations to his children from the surplus produce of his lands, and that he hoped to inherit these lands by making away with his nephew. The case lay on the dormant file for some days, after which Inspector Bavamiyan was deputed to investigate the crime. That officer first visited the village in the disguise of a trader, and following up the clues, he traced the offence to Kanya and the accused Kanya had absconded. The accused had made statements to a Second Class Magistrate, the committing Magistrate, and in the Sessions Court. The accused said he had protested before the crime was committed; that he was an unwilling witness to its perpetration, and that he kept his mouth closed after its perpetration under the influence of fear of Kanya. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the offence of murder had been brought home to the accused beyond a reasonable doubt. He was unable to accept the verdict of the majority of the jury, and in the interests of justice made a reference to the High Court.

Their Lordships agreed with the opinion of the Sessions Judge, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

Tenancy Rights.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Russel and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Vinayak Vaman Kothavale and four others, appellants and original defendants, against Rango and two others, original plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. G. S. Rao. Plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain landed property and alleged that the property was their ancestral *Inam Miras* land, that it was in defendants' possession as their yearly tenants on payment of rent. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that the property in dispute was their ancestral property, that plaintiffs had no right to it, that defendants or their predecessors never paid any rent, and that the suit was barred by limitation. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Wai, who rejected it. In appeal, the District Judge of Satara set aside the decree of the Court of first instance and awarded plaintiffs possession of the land. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, Their Lordships observed that both the original and the lower appellate Courts had found that plaintiffs are the owners of the land in suit. It is clear to Their Lordships, however, that defendants' claim to possession has not been properly investigated. Their Lordships did not approve of the District Judge's view in regard to the question of possession or that they may not be entitled to the benefit of section 83 of the Land Revenue Code. Their Lordships remarked that it was much to be regretted that the District Judge had omitted to frame issues before deciding the case. If he had done so he would no doubt have realised the necessity of bringing into prominence the question of tenancy right and allowing the parties an opportunity of adducing fresh evidence thereon. Their Lordships therefore remanded the suit for disposal according to law, the lower appellate Court being asked to record its finding on the issues (1) What tenancy rights had the defendants over the land? and (2) Do defendants not succeed to these rights, and are they not entitled to the benefit of the presumption of Section 83, Land Revenue Code?

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT AGAINST TRAMWAY CONTRACTORS.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. K. Donald, Acting Chief Judge, heard the case in which Mr. F. D. McAlpin sued Messrs. J. G. White and Company, Contractors, doing the work of relaying tramway lines in Bombay, to recover Rs 1,105 as damages. Mr. Short, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Solicitors, was for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that on the morning of the 1st June last he was driving his motor-car along Grant Road near the corner of Charni Road and Grant Road. When he reached the point where Charni Road crosses Grant Road, his motor-car by reason of illegal acts and negligence of the defendants and want of sufficient lights to indicate danger, ran into some excavations in the public road. The plaintiff averred that the excavations were illegally made by the defendant's company, and that in any case no provision was made by lighting or otherwise to prevent accidents. By reason of the wrongful and negligent acts, the plaintiff's car was much damaged and generally strained. The plaintiff claimed from the defendants' Company as damages the sum of Rs.1,105, which was made up as follows: Estimated cost of repairing the car, Rs. 485; general damage to the car, Rs. 500; damages for the loss of the use of the car for six weeks, at Rs. 10 a day, Rs. 120.

The defendants denied negligence and liability.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd June last amounted to Rs. 3,112, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,163. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June last were Rs. 62,396, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,361.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

118-06—M R Vakil—Premabai widow and others *vs* Manore Purshotam—Bicknell M and R—Part h ard

38-05—Wadia G and Co—The Honourable the Ag Advocate-General *vs* Govindji Ramji and others—Mulla and M

644-02—Little and Co—Advocate-General of Bombay (appellant) *vs* Thomas Joseph Strangman and others Respondents Smetham B and Co—Little and Co—J G and B and C and M per

Testamentary Suit.

154-06—Matubhoy J and M—Verbai widow *vs* Jamnabai widow—Wadia G and Co

Long Causes

649-06—Rachevaya B and N—Bai Amar widow and others *vs* Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis and M.

674-06—Mulji and K—Venilal Chunilal *vs* Tulbachchand Anupchand—Jehangir G and B.

113-07—Unwalla and P—Kaikhashroo Burjorji Chokasy *vs* Govindbhai Vaghji—Wadia G and Co.

555-06—Nanu H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nanney *vs* Edalji Sorab Dazer and another—Payne and Co.

221-05—Mehta and D—Ayeshabai widow *vs* Ebrahim Ha Jac and another—Payne and Co.

710-06—Matubhoy J and M—Goolam Hoosein Fazulbhai Vishram *vs* Ahmed Cassam Patel—In person.

268-06—Ridgelow G W and Co—Shapurji Hormusji Mistri *vs* Rozabally Rahimtulla—Mirza and M

401-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Phirozshaw Pestonji Baructa *vs* Ajmal widow and another—K D Shroff.

98-07—Jehangir and S—Thacker Vayl Madhowji a firm *vs* Kharshedji and another—Captain and V

215-07—Bicknell M and R—Ramdas Damodar and others *vs* Damodar Jeewandas—Unwalla and P

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai widow *vs* Gajanand Sambhu Saddley Chitnis and M

205-05—Little and Co—Cursondas Visrondi and others *vs* Bandhordas Vallnekhand—Mulla and M

824-04—Little and Co—Gungabai *vs* Vasonji Narronji Bhaishanker K and G

695-03—Wadia G and Co—Nandramdas Matturadas and another *vs* Haroon Haji Yeedina and others—Mulla and M.

444-06—Jehangir and S—Chunilal Uttamchand and another Devidas Morarji—Daphtari F and D.

182-06—Crawford B and Co—Khurseji Nowroji Shroff *vs* Shaik Abdulla Shaikh Ibrahimji and others—Kanga and Co

152-07—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Haridas *vs* Greeves and Cotton and Co—Smetham B and N

428-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bhoshaw Pestonji Bharucha *vs* Ajmal widow and another—K D Shroff

255-07—Sorabji and J—Pirozshaw Rustomji Daruwalla *vs* Mulji Khimji—In person

214-07—Captain and V—Chetrung Mulchand and Co *vs* Lieutenant R H Whi e Church Cragie L and O.

784-02—Payne and Co—Shamsey Suttonsey and another *vs* Purshotam Rutonsey and others—Nanu H and Co.

422-06—Jehangir G and B—Tahilram Girdharidas *vs* Rashibai widow—Mirza and M

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER

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SPORTING NEWS.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

A LEVEL DAY'S PLAY.

Yesterday morning turning out fine the wet wicket was a fast drying one as well as being one that is likely to cut up badly. Lieutenant Philbrick doubtless had an eye to the disadvantage of the fourth knock when he won the toss and declared, for the Bombay Gymkhana taking first service. The new screens are a very great improvement.

Both teams were pretty well representative and all were glad to see Captain Greig down for the Poona team.

The features of the day were the performances of two Bombay men, first the fine batting of Powell. He was at the wickets an hour and three quarters for his 54, giving a great exhibition of patience and care, only picking out the loose ones and breaking the back of the bowling, of which, however, the later men did not avail themselves. Secondly came a none the less meritorious performance by Milne with the ball. He kept up a fast pace throughout and came in not a little from leg. The wicket did not suit him as well as it might have, but not one of the opposition played him with any confidence.

The Poona eleven took the field punctually at twelve and Sanderson and Philbrick went out to bat, the latter facing Crump. It was a sensational beginning, as, with the ball bumping, Phillips easily took Philbrick at the wickets the second ball of the first over [0-1-0.]

Powell now came in to play out a maiden over, but Sanderson tonked Greig's first ball, a half volley, to the square leg boundary. A couple of leg-byes followed, but then Greig caught Sanderson high up off a hard drive. [6-2-4.]

Milne followed and Greig's first ball he drove hard to square leg and ten went up. Powell next got Crump away to the leg boundary, but off the third ball of Greig's next over Milne was easily taken at third man by Anstruther. [16-3-6] Farquharson now joined Powell and runs came slowly, the latter driving Greig, who was bowling leg breaks, for a couple to the on before Crump took Farquharson's off stump with a fine length ball. [19-4-0.] The Philipe went in fourth wicket down and was nearly bowled by his second ball from Crump. Crump was coming in a good deal from the off and after a maiden by Greig who was keeping a good length, Philipe notched a single in the slips, sending 20 up after thirty-three minutes' play. Greig's next over saw Philipe sky one to Rutter at long on, but misjudging it with the sun in his eyes it went over his head. The next ball he hit hard to the leg boundary, but the next went up safe into Ling's hands at mid off. [26-5-7]. Coombe now joined Powell who got Greig away to long leg for 4 and sent 30 up after thirty-six minutes' play. The first ball of Crump's over just took Coombs' bails, and six wickets were down at the rate of one in six minutes. [30-6-0.] Next in was Pocock who played the over out without further score. A snick in the slips for a single by Powell off Greig was the only run in the next over and though Powell let out occasionally to mid off Crump, putting them down fast, sent down another maiden. Pocock opened his score with a single in the slips off Greig and he notched a similar sort of run off Crump and runs came very slowly. At last Powell tonked a full pitch by Greig over Rutter's head to the long on boundary and 40 went up at five minutes to one. Both were playing with more confidence, but runs were still difficult to get and Anstruther went on at the Pavilion end in place of Greig. His first ball Powell hit to the square leg flags, followed with a couple in the same direction, and skied the third for a single just over short leg's head The fourth, however, coming in from leg beat Pocock (47-7-5.) The wicket had realised seventeen in twenty-four minutes and at one o clock Clarke went in and opened with a single.

Anstruther now went on in place of Crump and Powell drove him to long leg, Greig slipping, the ball went over the line and 50 went up in an hour and five minutes. Clarke let a full toss by Hinde go, but the next he drove clear into the Pavilion verandah. Powell got Anstruther away to fine leg for two, but the next he got on the topee. The bowling was somewhat erratic and Powell got Anstruther hard to leg for 4 and 60 was up. Runs came fairly slowly, the next ten taking as many minutes till Clark, tipping one up off Hinde to fine leg, Airy nipped across from slips and held it easily. [70-8-11] Macdonald now went in with Powell's score standing at 35. The newcomer early opened with a single to leg off Hinde, but was very lucky to get off a caught and bowled by the same man soon after.

The tiffin bell went at 1-30 with 8 wickets down for 74 runs and an improving wicket, Powell having made 37. Resuming at 2-30, Powell did not take long to get his eye in again and, hitting out at Crump and Anstruther, sent the score up to 90 after a quarter of an hour's play. With the score at 92, however, a ball from Crump went high into the slips and Tillard as third man, turning after it, held it cleverly. [92-9-54.] Powell's had been a great display of careful watching and clean hitting as the innings wore on. He gave no chance, going in when wickets were falling fast and only leaving when he had put his side in a far better condition than at one time seemed possible. Hinde went on for Crump and Major Rich followed to join Macdonald, and runs came fairly fast. A sound drive past mid-on by Rich off Hinde for 3 sending the 100 up. He drove Anstruther to the off boundary, but in Hinde's next over a bumper went off the shoulder of his bat to be easily held by Airey at fine slip. The innings consequently ended at three minutes to three for 105.

Crump throughout kept a good length, bar a few erratic ones, and put them down as fast as ever coming in a bit from the off. Capt. Greig took himself off rather early as he met with no little success on a wicket a bit too wet to bite, whereas Hinde bagged a couple, though neither he nor Anstruther seemed to get much work on the ball.

The wiseness of Philbrick's move in going in on such a bad wicket will be seen perhaps in the second innings, as now undoubtedly the Poona men had the advantage of an improved pitch.

THE POONA INNINGS.

At 3 10 Greig and Airey went in to open the Poona innings, the latter taking first over, a maiden, from Milne with Clarke taking the leather at the pavilion end, Greig driving his fifth ball past mid-off for two. Airey broke his egg with a hit off Milne's last ball of the next over to the square leg flags. A well put away 3 to leg by Greig off Milne sent 10 up in seven minutes. A smart bit of fielding by Farquharson saved a four from a nice drive by Airey. Clarke was bowling a bit short, and Greig put him away nicely to leg for a couple. One of Milne's slow ones, a short one, was lifted clean out of the ground to leg by Airey and so went 20 up after twelve minutes' play. In Clarke's next over Airey treated a half volley to leg as it deserved. The next over, however, saw the first wicket fall as with a ball that came in several inches from leg, Milne clean beat and bowled Greig. [20-1-9] Airey's score stood at 16, and Rutter went in to join him and was beaten the last ball of the over, the ball going off his pads. Play was slow, fifteen balls going down without score, and a fast one by Milne was driven hard to point. Powell jumped at it and brought off a grand left-handed catch. [26-2-16.] Capt. Hinde came in and Rutter was beaten the second ball of Clarke's over but drove a half volley straight past the bowler and sent up 30 in as many minutes. Hinde had a narrow escape from Milne, and another just fell safe over Rich's head. A bumper from Milne went away for a lucky three by him, which he followed by a lofty ball to leg for two. Rutter driving Clarke to the long on boundary sent 40 up after nearly as many minutes, and he followed with a nice drive for another 4 to square leg. A single off which Rutter nearly played on sent 50 up in forty minutes, and Sanderson on the boundary near the screen saved another four by the same player. Hinde was again badly beaten by Milne, and Coombs went on instead of Clarke, to be cut for two by Hinde and a snick off a bumper just went out of Clarke's reach for another 2 and the next for 3 past mid-off, sending 60 up just before 4 o'clock. Two balls later, however, he missed hitting a slow one of his pads and was given l-b-w. [61-3-19.] Tillard went out next, but his first ball from Milne clean bowled him. [61-4-0.] A no ball and then a "googly" spoilt Milne's chance of a hat trick, Rutter spanked a long hop from Coombs finely past point for 4 and then survived a confident appeal for l-b-w. 70 went up in just on an hour. Anstruther opening his score, Rutter made an overpitched ball from Milne into a full pitch and drove it past the screen, but in Coombs' over he was smartly caught at the wicket by Philbrick. [75-5 25.] Crump joining Anstruther soon opened his account, but before he could increase it Powell held him smartly at point off Milne. [76-6-1.] Phillips finished the over with a four to leg off a very soft, short ball and sent 80 up, the runs coming at the rate of one a minute. Anstruther put Coombs away past Macdonald at square leg for three, with a similar number to Phillips past Sanderson at mid-on. Anstruther hit another 3 to long leg, making it an expensive over for Coombs. Anstruther hitting Milne to leg for 4 sent 90 up, this 10 taking five minutes, Clark now came on for Coombs and with his second ball bowled Phillips [98-7-7.] Ling hit his third ball, a soft one, to the tent past cover. Runs came very slowly now, and Philbrick nearly caught Ling out of his crease, and the same player hitting out at Clarke was excellently held by Phillipe at long on just after 100 had gone up after an hour and twenty-five minutes. [100-8-6.] Rich misjudged a high one at mid-on off Wilmot's first ball, but then drove Milne past cover for 3, and this brought the score one ahead of Bombay's. A single by the same player, but the next ball by Milne clean bowled him, [107-9-47.] Armytage, for whom a substitute had to be found to field during Bombay's innings, was too indisposed to bat and the innings consequently came to a close for 107—two in front of their opponent.

As soon as they had reached the Pavilion, rain came down hard and the pitch was covered with a tarpaulin. The last wicket fell at ten minutes to five.

The rain did not last long and at 6-10 the tarpaulin was removed, the Poona eleven taking the field ten minutes later. Macdonald went out with Farquharson to face the bowling of Greig in a bad light, both notching a single. Crump took over at the far end and with the last ball of his over got Farquharson caught by Phillips at the sticks, the score being 3. [3-1-1.] Philipe next came in and was a bit lucky to see a lofty one fall safe between mid on and long on, but soon after Macdonald coming out to one from Greig was cleverly stumped by Phillips. [7-2-3.] Pocock came in but almost immediately Philipe was clean bowled by Crump. [7-3-2.] On Sanderson coming in there was a bit of a stand, he and Pocock playing with confidence and letting fly on occasion, raising the score to 20. Now, however, Sanderson drove back to Greig, who held it well. The light had been getting gradually worse and stumps were drawn before the appointed time, the score standing at 27 for 4.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr P M D Sanderson, c and b Greig	4	c and b Greig	12
Mr L S Farquharson, b Crump	0	c Phillips, b Crump	1
Mr De Rhe Philipe, c Ling, b Greig	7	b Crump	2
Capt P Pocock, b Anstruther	5	not out	7
Major Macdonald, not out	9	st Phillips, b Greig	3
Lieut H Philbrick, c Phillips, b Crump	0		
Mr S N Powell, c Tillard, b Crump	54	Did not bat.	
Mr C S Milne, c Anstruther, b Greig	6		
Mr E E Comines, b Crump	0		
Mr F J Clark, c Airey, b Hinde	11		
Major Rich, c Airy, b Hinde	6		
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total	105	Total	27

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Crump*	15	7	4	22
Greig	9	2	3	31
Hinde	61	2	2	20
Anstruther	10	...	1	29

* Crump bowled 1 no ball.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Greig, b Milne	9
Mr T O Airey, c Powell, b Milne	16
Capt Rutter, c Philbrick, b Coombs	25
Capt Hinde, l-b-w, b Milne	19
Mr K Tillard, b Milne	0
Capt Anstruther, not out	15
Mr S T Crump, c Powell, b Milne	1
Mr R G Phillips, b Clarke	7
Mr C G Ling, c Phillips, b Clarke	6
Capt Wilmot, b Milne	4
Mr S Armytage, indisposed	0
Extras	5
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
J. S. Milne*	18·1	1	6	41
Clarke	14	1	2	39
Coombs	6	1	1	22

* Milne bowled a no ball and a wide.

POONA RACES POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

The Poona Races fixed for to-morrow, Saturday, have been postponed to Monday, the 19th instant, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The time for entries to the Fifth Extra Meeting has been extended to twelve noon on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

BRIDGE.

In answer to Crux's query on Bridge, which runs as follows:—

"A," the dealer, passes—dummy makes no trumps. "A" by mistake lays his hand on the table, when the elder hand requests the dealer to take up the exposed cards and dummy to lay his cards on the table. Can the opponent claim this? The question seems simple. The opponents are not claiming anything, but were insisting on the hand being played out in the ordinary way. Why should an error on the part of "A" affect his opponents? If they gain by his exposing his hand it is but a small forfeit for his mistake.

REX.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Though the ground was wet, the Cooperage was quite playable when the Bombay Gymkhana and Customs met yesterday. The game was not only one-sided but a poor one as instead of by four the Gymkhana should have won by three times as many goals. Their shooting was poor in the extreme and once more Carroll was the best of the forwards, his centering is of the best. The main interest taken was in the fight the Customs are having to get the satisfaction of at least scoring one goal although they have secured a point. More than once they got very near but when they do get well up they go to pieces through nerves. It was not nerves so much as bad shooting on the other side, and Ross was mainly to blame in trying to steady the ball when more than once a mere tap would have sent it through.

On starting the Gymkhana pressed hard for some time till the Customs broke away and the ball bouncing over Ward's head they were within an ace of scoring when Thompson picked up and threw out. Carroll then got away centering well and Kennedy get on dangerously near off-side tapped it in. A second soon followed Evans putting in neatly to Ross who easily headed in. Up again they pressed hard and Evans sent in a hard shot which Walton punched but into his own goal. Walton put a shot of Ross over the bar and the Customs came up again but the centre's shot was saved and half time arrived with the Gymkhana leading by three goals to nil.

It was a doubtful move by the Customs to play four halves in the second half and though at first they got well up it was a long time before they crossed the half time again. The Gymkhana backs, in fact, were for the most part well past the half line and both took pot shots, two by Elliot being really good-ones striking the cross bar. Kennedy early missed two very soft shots and though Carroll sent in a beauty but Hildreth cleared well, as he did many times. Rollo gave Kennedy a chance he missed as did Carroll to Ross who played about with an open goal not more than a yard away. He next got clean away but kept his shot again too late and Walton saved, as he did a moment later in precisely the same manner. Eventually Carroll sent in a beauty which was saved but not cleared and Kennedy had no difficulty in finding the net. During the closing stages there was quite a deal of excitement when the Customs pressed, the right wing getting clear away but Sharp caught him. He then sent in a very good long shot but after a hot scuffle Thompson cleared and the full time whistle followed soon after with the scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 4 Goals.
Customs..... Nil.

To table of results to date is as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	13	11	0	2	55	2	24*
Bo. Gymkhana	13	8	4	1	19	8	17
Royal Scots "A"	12	6	4	2	23	8	14
Y. M. C. A.	14	5	5	4	21	23	14
Telegraphs	10	4	5	1	9	12	9
R. G. A.	10	4	5	1	21	13	9
Rovers	10	2	6	2	14	22	6
Customs	12	0	11	1	0	63	1

* Winners of Cup and Gold Medals.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. A. FULLERTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 16.

Major W. A. Fullerton, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Bahraich, died in the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, yesterday afternoon as a result of blood poisoning contracted whilst performing an operation. He was brought into Lucknow nine days ago and was most carefully attended to by Colonels Murray and Pratt, but without avail. Great sympathy is felt for his wife and children who are in England.

The deceased officer who had only just returned from a long furlough was well known in these provinces where he had been Civil Surgeon for many years.

Major Fullerton rendered conspicuous service at Allahabad during the first plague epidemic there in 1903 and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind 1st class medal.

The funeral which took place this morning was attended by all the Officers of the Indian Medical Service at present in Lucknow and by other Officers of the Garrison. The coffin was borne to the grave on a gun carriage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 16.

I regret to announce the death of Major T. W. A. Fullerton, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Bahraich, yesterday afternoon, from blood poisoning.

The deceased was employed on duty in the United Provinces since 1899. On whatever capacity he was employed, Major Fullerton won the confidence and regard of those with whom he came in contact.

His services as Special Plague Officer at Allahabad are still remembered with gratitude by the people. Major Fullerton was appointed to the post at a very critical time. It was the first occasion on which plague had appeared in the city in an epidemic form, and the people were distrustful of any measures adopted by Government to check the progress of the disease. By the display of very genuine sympathy and exercise of remarkable fact, Major Fullerton broke down prejudices and won the confidence of the people in such a striking manner that they readily accepted his advice and gave him the most cordial co-operation. He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in acknowledgment of his services. His sad and untimely death removes one of the ablest and most popular members of the service in the United Provinces.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Official Representation of India.

£10,000 PROMISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 16.

The Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore has received from the Executive Committee of the Franco-British Exhibition, to be held in London next year, satisfactory news that the Government of India had changed its mind on the question of participation, having decided, after all, to be represented officially and to expend a sum of £10,000 in this direction.

At first it had been decided to restrict co-operation and to offer official assistance to contributors where necessary, the amount to depend on the nature of the exhibits and the extent to which exhibitors were prepared to incur expenditure themselves.

The Cawnpore Chamber protested against this decision, pointing out, on behalf of the indigenous industries of the country, the undesirability of losing this opportunity of bringing more prominently to notice and enlarging the demand in Europe for some of the leading Indian arts and manufactures. A *non possumus* reply was at the time received, but evidently the protest has not been entirely without effect, and the Government was subsequently gained over, as it appears, by irresistible representation from the Exhibition officials.

ACCIDENT ON THE BENGAL DOOARS LINE.

Train Precipitated over a Bridge.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 16.

A Jalpaiguri correspondent telegraphs on 15th August:—"The Up Mixed train was wrecked yesterday while crossing the bridge over the Ghatie River at mile 106, between Nagrakata and Carron stations, on the Eastern Extension of the Bengal Dooars Railway. The accident was due to the pier having sunk three feet during the flood. The engine and seven vehicles got safely across the place, but the brake van and three Goods vans were precipitated into the river bed. Some third class carriages were derailed on the bridge.

No one was injured, and the mails and passengers were transhipped.

It is expected that through communication will be restored within a week.

The occurrence is extraordinary as the Down Mixed train passed safely over the bridge four hours previously.

NEPALI CHRISTIAN SANYASIN.

Remarkable Career of Hundred Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The missionary world in Calcutta is greatly interested in the recent arrival of one of those remarkable women that only India can produce. She is said to be nearly 100 years old; she has visited every shrine in India as a Sannyasin and has revisited many, if not most of them, as a militant Christian.

Her name is Chandra Leela. She is a Nepali and was early left a widow and followed a religious life for a half century before she came across some Christian literature which led her to change her faith.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Government technical scholarships have been awarded to Messrs. P. V. Dandekar and M.N. P. Karup of the Central Provinces who go to study mining at the Birmingham University; Mr. P. J. Bruhl of Bengal who goes to study metallurgy at Birmingham; Moulvi Obeidullah of Bengal who goes to study mining at Birmingham; Messrs. M. C. A. Ebukanvalu and K. J. Bhat of the Bombay Presidency who go to study at the Manchester School of Technology, and Ramunni Panikhar of Madras who goes to study leather working at the Leeds University.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bijapur:—

August 18th, Sunday.—Leave Poona at 2-24 a.m., departure private; arrive Hotgi junction at 8-6 a.m.; leave Hotgi junction at 8-20 a.m.; and arrive Bijapur at 12-18 noon, arrival private.

August 19th, Monday.—Halt.

August 20th, Tuesday.—Leave Bijapur at 9 5 a.m., departure private; arrive Hotgi junction at 1-20 p.m.; leave Hotgi junction at 3-54 p.m.; and arrive Poona at 10-5 p.m., arrival private.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Major W. P. Bannerman, Military Secretary, and Captain Ramsay, A.D.C.

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Socks etc :	etc :

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1907.

BOMBAY IN THE "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER."

BOMBAY, both City and Presidency, is well represented in the new "Imperial Gazetteer" and in nearly every chapter of the three volumes, already published, there is something or other to interest Bombay people. In the coming alphabetical volumes, when the word "Bombay" will be reached, we expect comprehensive monographs, historical and statistical, as well as descriptive, on the island city and its presidency. But till then we are content with the stray bits of solid information that are strewn about these three volumes. Even the famous "Bombay Duck" is not forgotten and we read this far-famed delicacy, which has carried the name of our city to places where it otherwise would not have penetrated, the following: "To the Scopelidae belongs *Harpodon nehereus*, known in the dried state as Bummaloh or 'Bombay duck,' which abounds in parts of the Indian Coast, but, as Gunther points out, has the appearance of a deep-sea form like many other members of the family Scopelidae." This we must say is not very illuminating, and the "duck," though dignified by his Latin titles, is certainly not made better known to us thereby. But we must remember that this occurs at the end of the longest chapter of seventy pages in the first volume, and that the writer evidently got tired of his subject before he reached the end; and also that Dr. W. T. Blandford, the writer of this learned disquisition on Indian zoology, did not live to revise his proofs. We seek compensation elsewhere and get it abundantly in the very first chapter, one of the best written in the whole work so far, in pages that can describe the physical aspects of the Bombay country. We quote only a very few of Sir Thomas Holdich's fine sentences: "With a general elevation of 3,000 feet, the rugged outlines of the Western Ghats are shaped into steep-sided cliffs and square-crested flat-topped peaks which present a remarkable appearance. The weathering action of ages has shaped the trap formation into natural citadels and fortresses which dominate the crest of the hills, and were found most useful as military positions in the wild days of Mahratta supremacy. South of Bombay the seaward face of the hills is clothed with dense forest, and passes inland from the coast are few. But in the north the interior plateau is approached by several roads, famous in history from the level coast strip on the Western side. Of these the Bhor Ghat opened the way from the rising port of Bombay to the plains of India. The seaward face of the Western Ghats is steep, a veritable landing stair (ghat) from the sea, and the intersecting valleys are filled with luxuriant vegetation, nourished by the sea-borne mists and vapours which condense upon the crest of the hills and streams down the deep-sided gullies in endless procession during the monsoon season. Ancient ports and factories—Arab, Portuguese, and Dutch—are to be found scattered along the coast line, and amid the palm groves of Malabar are many relics of the days when the commerce of the east centred on this coast. The long, firm, curved outline of the western sea-board, south of Bombay, is lost in Malabar. Here inlets and backwaters break across the dividing line of sea and shore, rendering the coast scenery impressively beautiful. Cascades plunge down the steep-sided cliffs with depths spanned by rainbows; and the deep stillness of primeval forest encloses the clear reaches of the sea!" This splendid description enables us to realise a part of the geography of Bombay and Western India, and we wish all geographers were like Sir T. Holdich in their style.

The present season of the monsoon and the abnormal rainfall of the past weeks which has flooded Bombay would induce us to dip into the very interesting chapter on meteorology based on materials furnished by Sir John Eliot, than whom no higher authority on the subject exists, now that the Blanford brothers are dead. But we content ourselves with noting that there are here given several instances of heavy downpour in a single day during the last thirty years, beside which the downpour that we had recently of ten inches in one day, which was enough to flood our streets and convert our city, which boasts of a drainage system on which we have spent not lakhs but crores, into an Eastern Venice, was as nothing. Cherapunji, we know, is remarkable for its excessive rainfall and so are not surprised to find that on 14th June 1876 it received 41 inches, or as nearly the same day in 1890, 30 inches. But 26 inches on a single day, 28th July 1891, at Jalalpur, about 160 miles from Bombay in the Surat District, does astonish us. The place must have been annihilated. In Bombay City the heaviest downpour in a single day was in July 1886, when 15 inches were received. About the two great vernacular languages of Bombay, Marathi and Gujarati, we learn much at a pinch so to say from Mr. Grierson, the best living authority on the subject. Marathi, we read, is one of those languages which may be called "playful." It delights in all sorts of jingling formations, and has struck out a larger quality of secondary and tertiary words, diminutives and the like, than any of the cognate languages. Mr. Grierson is deservedly hard upon those writers who insist on using words borrowed from the Sanskrit and neglect the rich vernacular vocabulary bequeathed to the Maratha people by their great poets: and says that these "parasites have not obtained the complete mastery over the literary form of speech that they have in Bengal." In Bengal this affectation of words borrowed from the Sanskrit has, he says, grown almost into a national misfortune.

Concerning Journalism and the press, to which too little space, hardly a couple of pages, is devoted, we learn that of papers owned by Europeans and issued primarily for the European community, there are two mentioned here as important journals of the first class, in Bombay, one being the *Bombay Gazette*. As to vernacular papers, it is said that Bombay produces the largest number of them, a fact which some would be disposed to take as a doubtful compliment. The Gujarati newspapers are mainly the organs of Parsis and of the trading community generally." The Bombay press include several organs of the "Young India" school of politicians. Mention of the Parsis reminds us that Mr. Crooke in his chapter on the Indian religions has devoted a couple of pages to this enterprising race, which, however, contain nothing new or striking. But what he says about the gradual degeneration of their faith on Indian soil and its revival through Iranian source is noteworthy. "At first their weakness and their Hindu environment reacted on their faith, and their creed became hardly distinguishable from the lower Hinduism by which they were surrounded. Their isolation checked the development of their religion, and the sacred canon was already finally closed. But their prosperity and immunity from persecution attracted fresh immigrants from Iran. The patriotic feeling of the race aroused fresh interest in the national faith, and in recent years the old sacred language has been diligently studied and the sacred books have been edited and translated. This revival of national feeling has also encouraged the renewal of intercourse with the oppressed remnant who still live under Persian rule, in whose interest the open-handed liberality and political influence of the powerful Bombay houses have been vigorously exercised." Some of their priests visited Akbar, as Mr. Crooke says, following Badaoni, Akbar's Persian historian. But Akbar could have got very little out of them seeing that their "creed had become hardly distinguishable from the lower Hinduism by which they were surrounded." Akbar learnt of the Parsi religion from the semi-Iranian or Persian source from which the Parsis themselves later renewed their knowledge of their ancient faith. The authority of the celebrated Persian work *Dabistan*, composed a little after Akbar's time, is decisive as to this. There are many other facts and opinions about Bombay in these volumes to which we would like to refer, but space forbids, and we shall close our imperfect survey with this gratifying remark passed on our much discussed Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the chapter on Local and Municipal Government based on materials furnished by Mr. R. Nathan. "The Bombay constitution has worked well, it is said, and the citizens have shown both public spirit and ability in the conduct of the administration." Our citizens ought to be proud of this remark in a work published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India.

TRAINING THE RESERVES.

MR. HALDANE has doled out the details of his army scheme or schemes in such small quantities that it is as well to piece them all together and gain a broader view of his intentions. At present the training of reservists for the Line and Militia battalions of Territorial regiments is carried out by the regimental depôts. Under the new scheme the "special contingent," into which the Militia is to be absorbed, will replace the depôts in the form of "Third Battalions" of the Line. In regiments that already have four Line battalions there will be a Special Contingent (i.e., an ex-Militia) battalion, 500 strong, "for each pair of battalions," and in twenty-seven cases there will be yet another battalion, maintained at a strength of 800, for use, if required as a unit for service abroad in time of war. Finally, standing behind the Regular and quasi-Regular battalions, there will be the units of the Territorial Forces, formed chiefly from the Volunteers, but including twenty-three battalions of Militia, which remain over and above the assumed requirements of the first-line establishment. Such, roughly and briefly, is the proposed organisation of the remodelled Army; it remains to consider the important question of training it. One suggestion has been made which deserves consideration even though it does not appear altogether practicable. It is suggested that in the case of young officers and non-commissioned officers and selected privates of the Territorial Forces, it should be permissible to attend a course of three months with the 3rd Battalions from any date as "day-boys" or otherwise. Subsequent attendances at the training school might follow immediately after the preliminary course or be postponed to suit the convenience of those applying for it. The suggestion goes on to lay down small pay with equally small money prizes as a means of promoting emulation. As regards actual training, it is laid down that the staff of a school for about four hundred cadets—officers and others—organised in four companies, might be as follows: One field officer as commandant, four captains, four subalterns, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one orderly-room clerk, one assistant clerk, twenty sergeants and corporals, two buglers, and thirty reservists or discharged soldiers for employments and fatigue duty. The total strength of the staff would thus be eleven officers and fifty-six other ranks. The adjutant should be of sufficient experience and seniority to relieve the commandant almost entirely of office work, so as to enable the latter to devote himself to supervising the instruction. Except in the case of the commandant, no married officer should be eligible for appointment as an instructor. The company officers should mess with the cadet officers, as at Sandhurst, and the unmarried N. C. O. instructors with the other cadets. Not more than one-half of the N. C. O. instructors should be married men. Worked by such a staff, and in such conditions, a training school, is is held, should be able to supply the Special Contingent and the Territorial Forces with officers and non-commissioned officers fully capable of introducing and spreading the influence of a really valuable leaven of discipline and fighting efficiency. The total amount of pay and messing for the staff and cadets, on the basis of a nine months' working year for the latter, concludes this optimistic writer, would be about £17,650, or, including prizes and the proposed honorarium to each winner of a certificate, say, £25,000 per annum. The total cost should not, therefore, exceed about £30,000 a year, inclusive of upkeep of barracks, and this would represent a small price to pay for ensuring the efficiency of forces that otherwise involve the expenditure of millions, and which, if inefficient for war, must be dear at any price. The scheme is excellent except for one item. There seems to be no provision for inducing attendance at the school in the first place.

IRISH UNREST.

THE attempt on the life of Lord Ashtown at Clonmel will be regarded by many as being closely connected with the disturbances which are occurring in Ireland. It would be better to regard it as an offspring from the same cause. The Belfast riots are the result of labour troubles which have been further involved by local political intrigue. The outrage at Clonmel is an outcome, pure and simple, of the "Sinn Fein" movement, and though the party in question are probably in a position to give a denial to a direct charge of instigation, is a direct outcome of that seditious doctrine. Lord Ashtown is the moving spirit of the Imperial Protestant Federation which has its headquarters in Southampton Street, Strand, and for which we recently published an appeal for funds. As such Lord Ashtown is a marked man by the creatures of the United Irish League and threats against him have been openly uttered. The outrage should prove an additional incentive to those who have considered the desirability of giving support to the loyal party. At the same time the outrage is a direct refutation of the recent ministerial statement that Ireland is free from unrest except in certain confined areas. That statement was obviously intended to refer chiefly to the south of Ireland. That there is an undercurrent of unrest both in Tipperary and Waterford we have not for a moment doubted, but that the attempted murder is the result of what is loosely described as unrest on the estate we are not prepared to accept without confirmation. Lord Ashtown is far from being an unpopular landlord, and probability points far more readily to a head-quarters intrigue than to anything else. It is the memory of Phœnix Park which rises and must cause everyone to realise the necessity of showing that the most drastic measures must be adopted to show that the position to-day is in no way different from that when Mr Parnell was so prominent in the public gaze. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*, but of Mr. O'Kelly there need be no such consideration even regarding the prosecution for sedition which was so abruptly dropped.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Oriental* with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a. m. on Friday.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT arrived here yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer *Oceana*.

THE Maharaj Rana of Dholpur had an interview with the Viceroy yesterday.

THE German East Africa Line s. s. *Sultan* left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday morning *via* Mombasa and Seychelles.

THE report which has found circulation to the effect that a Punitive Police have been stationed in Rawalpindi City proves, on investigation, to be erroneous.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto dine with Lord Kitchener on the 19th instant and with the Hon. Mr, Baker and Mrs. Baker on the 20th.

SOME Hajis, who have arrived in India from Central Asia, report that the Russians have set up a telegraph wire from Pattarkesar on the Oxus, south of Samarkand, to Kalab on Badakshan Border,

THE organ in St. Andrew's Church of Scotland has lately been renovated and enlarged. One new stop has been added, and the whole instrument renewed by Herr Mulhaupt. The organ will be taken into use again at the services to-morrow.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, better known as the Rev. Foss Westcott, for many years identified with Mission work in the United Provinces, is undergoing a course of treatment in a Nursing Home in London. He is not expected to return to India this year.

MR. H. BATESON of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust Commission to fill the temporary vacancy created by the absence of Mr. W. Brown of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Company.

THE following are the returns of plague in the Madras Presidency from the 20th July to the 8th instant:—Salem District, 28 seizures and 27 deaths; Bellary District, 23 seizures and 15 deaths; South Canara District, 14 seizures and 13 deaths, all indigenous; Bellary District, 3 seizures and 3 deaths; Salem District, 4 seizures; North Arcot District, 1 seizure and 1 death; Cuddapah District, 1 seizure and 1 death, all imported.

THE question of the ownership of the site of the old Portuguese church at Syriam, near Rangoon, was recently investigated by the Burma Archæological Department. It was found that, many years ago, the late Mr. A. Pennycuick, with the object of preserving the ruin, purchased the land on which it stands, and that, on his retirement from Burma, the site was transferred to the Burma Oil Company. On learning that the Government were desirous of preserving the old church as an archæological monument, the Company readily and generously handed the building over to the care of the Public Works Department together with a small strip of land around it.

THE Allahabad Telegraph Officer in charge of the line below the Glacier Dam reports a rise of nine feet in the river and the bridges are being dismantled.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place on the 25th of September between Mr. G. Bell Murray, S and T. Corps, and Miss M. Russell Merkland, Moffat, Scotland.

THE Admiralty have approved of the award of a sword and revolver to Second Lieutenant H. M. Franks, Royal Marine Art., who obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the recent examination at the Royal Naval College.

AN Italian organ-grinder, prosecuted at Dangie, Essex, for sending his ten-year-old son out to beg, has, it was stated, recently purchased a lodging house at Croydon for £900. The Bench fined him £1 and 4s. costs, which he paid.

SOME months ago the Town Council of Adelaide, N. S. W., communicated with the Weymouth Corporation suggesting an exchange of white for black swans, and a mutual arrangement was agreed upon. Ten of the dozen sent from Australia have now arrived at Weymouth, the other two having died on the way. In the same cages which brought the birds to England a dozen Weymouth swans will be packed for the Adelaide ornamental waters.

THE Samastipore correspondent of the *Indian Planters' Gazette* writes:—To show you how credulous natives are, some of my ryots told me a few days ago they were not going to plant any chillies this year as Government had forbidden their doing so, because their having been so largely cultivated the last few years had been the chief cause of the famine, and they added that the village chowkidars had gone from house to house giving the order."

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

These are indeed dark and dreary days for all of us, and especially for him who like myself writes about sport: for sport there is none at this present time, and one could almost swear that never again will there be any. Last week we began to hope that better times and a break in the rains were coming, for though we had rain every day, yet it was very slight; but the weather took another turn for the worse on Sunday evening and it has rained steadily and almost continuously ever since: and as I write the rain is falling with a steady persistence, as much as to say, "I am in no hurry, steady does it and I am going on till Christmas;" and it really looks as if it well might.

The past week's record *is* nearly all one of disappointment and postponements. The Polo Tournament was to begin on Monday, and the day before it was said that the ground would be fit for play; however, Sunday night saw very heavy rain and it was decided at once to put off the Tournament for a fortnight, that is till August 26th, so as to give teams from outside the station a chance to go away and come back again. This will leave a fortnight only for play before the Senior Tournament and if the weather is bad then the Junior will be postponed till after the Senior is finished. Last Thursday too, Hounds were to have met at the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road, whereabouts the ground gives the best possibility of a run this weather; but the few enthusiasts who turned up at the rendezvous were disappointed to find no pack and no master—the morning was wet and Colonel Bull decided not to go out. The Gymkhana were to have played the Elphinstone College Past and Present the same day, and the match had to be put off till Friday, when, although play would have been possible in the afternoon, the Poona team arrived on the ground only to find that their opponents, despairing of the weather, had gone back to Bombay by the morning mail. It was a great pity that the match could not have taken place as it would have been a real test of the Gymkhana team, which was about at its best, while on the Elphinstone College side there were six members of the Parsee Presidency Eleven.

Last Monday, in addition to the Polo, postponements were caused to the Richardson Football Cup Tournament at Wanowrie, and to the cricket match against the Poona Young Cricketers at the Gymkhana, and no dates have yet been fixed in the near future for any of the postponed events. The Races, Fourth Extra Meeting, down for next Saturday have also been put off, and the race course is closed altogether, even the sand track being shut, and trainers are having a very hard time. The sand rides too alongside of the roads are in a very bad state, the sand having been very largely washed away leaving, in many places, solid rock exposed, and it is dangerous, or rather, courting an injury to one's horse, to ride fast along them.

The Rugby Football team that came to do duty for Bombay on Saturday was by no means a strong one, and were very heavily defeated; this is to some extent discounted, as I hear that none of the regular outsides could come up to play in the match, which took place at Wanowrie. Poona started with the wind and it was evident from the outset that they would have matters all their own way; the pack played well and generally got possession of the ball in the Scrum, and being so well served in front, the outsides found it an easy matter to score tries, the Bombay tackling being very weak, and the defence altogether lacking in cohesion. At half-time the score was 2 goals and 4 tries, (22 points), to nil. The tries were scored by Hamilton, 3, Bremner, 2, and Dunsterville 1. After changing ends, the Bombay forwards played up very hard, but their efforts were wasted through chances being lost by the outsides, and the game was a repetition of the first half: Hamilton and Kirkpatrick, the latter from Back, scored brilliant tries, each running three-quarters of the length of the ground. Other tries were scored by Lowman, Studdy, and Corporal Nelson, the final score in favour of Poona being 3 goals and 8 tries, (39 points) to nil. For Poona, all the outsides played very well, taking and giving passes all at top speed in excellent fashion. Hamilton (who has been a reserve three-quarter for Scotland) and Bremner were the pick of the three-quarters and are a very strong wing. The forwards were heavier than Bombay and worked hard, generally controlling the Scrums:—Bombay were completely outplayed at all points, though in the second half the forwards made a gallant effort to improve matters. With so much good material at hand, it has been decided to send down a team for the Bombay Tournament, and in spite of the weather a practise game was held yesterday, but it resolved itself into a scramble in the mud and rain.

We were fortunately favoured with a really fine afternoon for the Third Extra Meeting, although there was a shower or two in the morning, and the Bombay Contingent, who, encouraged by Wednesday's results, turned up in stronger force than ever, said there was heavy rain on the line so close to Poona, that they had almost despaired of racing being possible. However, it was quite the finest day we have had for a month at least. The course was still on the heavy side, and the two Hurdle Races originally set down for decision were postponed. The sport was very good; three favourites won their races, but the only plums of the afternoon were Jalmood at 7 to 1 and Vasco at 6 to 1; William rode three winners in the afternoon, and Byramjee Rustomjee who had trained four of the winners on the previous Wednesday, turned up with two more, and evidently has a stable that will require attention this year.

I was more struck than ever last Saturday, at the great difference there is between Race Meetings here in Poona and in Bombay in the cold weather. The essential feature is that while in Bombay the races are a great Social function, in Poona business is strictly the order of the day. The stand for use of non-members of the W. I. T. C. is much better and more commodious in Poona, and instead of the open ring for the Bookmakers crammed into a small space between the entrance and the back of the stand, we have here a large covered shed, and badly that cover is needed sometimes in the Monsoon. For the lawn and paddock at Bombay an extra rupee is charged for entrance, and between the races it is crowded with ladies and men, and a very pretty sight it is with smart frocks and gay hats and parasols. Here the paddock is just outside the Bookies' shed and the lawn whereon are the Club tents, and for which no entrance is charged, is the other side of the stand and though there are generally a few people having tea between the races, there are very few, and it looks very deserted in comparisen with Bombay. Of course, a good deal of this may be due to the fact that there are so fewer people in Poona this year than usual: it comes back to the same thing wherever one goes, that Poona is not so popular as it used to be, and this year's season is a failure.

On Sunday a Polo Pony Parade was held on the Parade ground of the Connaught Rangers at Ghorpuri, in anticipation of the Junior Tournament. All the competing teams sent down their ponies, and each had a space allotted to it where the ponies were led round, so that they could be seen and compared one team with another. As I thought likely, the two cavalry teams had the best looking ones, fine big upstanding ponies and very fit; the R. E. had also a very good-looking lot, but I hear that some of them are still short of training, having been fairly recently bought. The Poona Gymkhana ponies were, I thought, a bit lacking in size on the whole. The other teams by no means came up to the same standard, and the Bombay ponies showed how much more severely they have been treated by the weather than we have. The officers of the Connaught Rangers were At Home, and the Band played selections. It was a very interesting show and many people, including not a few ladies, were present, but it was unfortunately marred by the beginning of the rain about 5·30, when people were very glad of the shelter afforded by two large tents.

The hounds met on Sunday, at the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road as has usually been the case lately, and as there was no rain there was a fair attendance, including a sprinkling of ladies. The day was started by a lively chink, which took the hounds a couple of miles before they could be stopped and brought back. After this a real Jack was found which made off towards Chinchwad; the going was alright at first, but when the line crossed the Bombay Road, it became frightfully bad in the cultivated ground and some riders were stopped in every field. After a run of four miles the Jack took to the river near Chinchwad and in spite of its swollen state, hounds swam over after him; but, of course, the field were left and could do nothing but hope for the best. What happened exactly happened across the river is not, and never can be known; but extraordinary to relate, after an absence of some half an hour or so, all the hounds returned in a collected body to the spot where they had previously crossed the river and safely negotiated it again. After this they were taken home. It was really a wonderful thing that they should have come back as a pack instead of struggling in singly, or in couples, as is, as a rule, the case. The meet to-day was to have been at Bhosri village or the Nasik Road and I heard that Colonel Bull had vowed to hunt wet or fine, but I should think it unlikely that anything came off to-day.

On Monday, another Cinderella Dance was held at the Gymkhana, although the one before had been held only a week previously. However, in spite of the weather, some forty or fifty couples turned up and had a good evening, the floor was in excellent condition, and if anything a little too much on the slippery side.

As so much has fallen through this week, an afternoon concert has been arranged for to-morrow when the string band of the 12th Pioneers will be playing at the Gymkhana, and it should prove a success, as nothing is possible out of doors just at present.

Even the frequent wettings one gets these days are not the worst of this weather, for I heard the other day a very cheery officer describing how his servant in trying to dry his clothes over a *sigri* had carelessly burnt three suits which are irretrievably ruined. With most people that would really be the last straw, but it fortunately occurred to a man who was able to treat it as a joke, and to tell it as one when asked for a story in the Gymkhana that same afternoon!

The Aga Khan Challenge Cup for motor cars, which takes place from Poona to Satara and back, has been fixed for August 23rd and there is a large list of would-be "observers" one of whom has to accompany each car, and impartially observe and record its doings. One of the most satisfactory points about the introduction of cars into Poona has been that there have been very few accidents, in spite of the number of cars that are here now and the appallingly careless way in which the natives will insist on walking singly or in groups in the middle of the road, to all appearances deaf and blind: it is disappointing under these circumstances to have to record an accident a few days ago, in which a Mr. Cotton ran into a tonga, and did a considerable amount of damage, the pony having to be shot. The tongawalla, who prosecuted Mr. Cotton, was fortunate in having at the time for his fare a British Officer, who gave evidence that the car was on the wrong side of the road, and that the tonga had its lamps lit. The District Magistrate who heard the case imposed a fine of Rs. 200, of which Rs. 150 were to go to the tongawalla as compensation, or in default, a months imprisonment. The fine was paid at once.

Poor Poona! It is quite water-logged now and what is to be the end of all this no one knows. There is a stone bull on the bank just between the Bund and the Bund Bridge. Native tradition has it that for a favourable monsoon good enough to bring decent crops, this bull must have three drinks during the rains; and this means a good deal, as the river has to rise considerably to reach it. But in the last month the bull has had his mouth in the water for quite a fortnight, and it is to be hoped that it is not drowned; in such an event, goodness knows what would happen.

THE BISHOP AND THE COWLEY FATHERS.

Bombay.

THE following letter has appeared in the *Church Times*:—May I, as a layman who has intimately known the diocese of Bombay for more than the past thirty years, under the fatherly care of three Bishops, ask for space to tell Churchmen at home of our present trouble, that they may pray for us, for indeed the future looks very dark.

Let me give a brief summary of events, and then tell the present state of things in the diocese.

Six months ago to-day, February 6th, the Bishop delivered his Primary Charge. On the 7th February a protest was presented to him, signed by eighteen English priests, six others subsequently declaring they wished they had been given an opportunity of signing. On March 1st a further protest was sent in, signed by fourteen of the clergy. On March 11th, a letter, signed by 144 laymen of Bombay, was sent to the Bishop, respectfully praying for a modification of the charge. No attempt was made to obtain signatures from any but *bonafide* residents of Bombay City. The signatures included those of the first member of the Governor's Council the four English Judges of the High Court, the two Chief Magistrates, General Greenfield, Sir W. Hughes, and many other notable men. On March 25th, another clerical protest was forwarded by one of the Government Chaplains, containing nine additional name not found in the previous protests. Thus twenty-six out of the fifty-two resident English clergymen of the diocese have made their protest and have been supported by the most influential laymen in Bombay. It is also known that the Governor thought it sufficiently serious for him to remonstrate with the Bishop.

The Bishop has tried every method to obtain obedience to his "requirements." Persuasion and threats, entreaty and coercion. I use each word advisedly. And I admit he has been wonderfully successful. Of course, one cannot forget that in the case of the chaplains refusal might possibly mean ruin, and loss of their pensions for which they may have served many years. While to the missionary clergy, if belonging to the S. P. G., it might mean the being withdrawn from the diocese at the request of the Bishop, and so the loss of the fruits of their mission work and of their labour in acquiring the languages.

As a Churchman seeing that the matter is one entirely of principle, one is sorry that all did not refuse the pressure of the Bishop. But one cannot but be sorry for the clergy in their dilemma. One ought to say that they submitted under protest, and that they were granted by the Bishop certain concessions on other points which made it easier for them conscientiously to obey.

The members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, as we should expect, quite refused to veer from the position they first took up. A position based on the leading principle that at all costs they must defend the real objective Presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament, which the Bishop had condemned, and that in the matter of the presence of the children at the Holy Eucharist they must resist the Bishop's action, as by his own authority alone he was trying to change a custom of the Church Catholic, and that on doctrinal grounds. If the Bishop had withdrawn his requirement regarding the children, they then would have endeavoured to meet him on the other points. I may say the Bishop offered them the same concessions from the strict letter of his charge, but they were conditional to the Society obeying him in the requirement about the exclusion of the children. This they refused, so the Bishop withdrew his concessions.

At the present moment there are about fourteen of the clergy holding out in the diocese, seven Cowley Fathers and seven others. The Bishop has, in writing, mentioned some of these latter as having given in, but the clergy have themselves subsequently written denying that they have done so.

The Fathers, then, are now under ecclesiastical censure—outcasts—"extra diocesan,"—i.e., cannot attend Rural decanal Chapters or Visitations, etc. One aged priest, who nobly volunteered to come out to the diocese for five years in response to a plea for clergy has been removed from his charge by the Bishop, and will, doubtless, have to go home. Another priest, who for twenty-five years has been a model missionary in Bombay and has for many years given his services as Secretary to the S. P. C. K. and with great effort kept its valuable little depot going has been asked by the Bishop to resign the office. The Wantage Sisters at St. Mary's Diocesan School, Poona, have had the licence of their chapel cancelled and so are obliged to leave the work they have carried on successfully but at considerable sacrifice for many years.

Such, then, is the condition of the diocese today. Doubtless the Bishop will find some clergy with a vote of confidence to see him off from the Bunder this morning starting for England, but he can scarcely be a happy man leaving as he knows he does so many sore hearts of devoted priests and faithful lay people behind him.

I would appeal, therefore, for the prayers of the Church at home that God will grant this missionary diocese once more the blessing of internal peace.

THE BELFAST DISTURBANCES.

WORK TO BE RESUMED.

Thanks to Sir A. Macdonnell.

WAS REQUISITION OF MILITARY NECESSARY?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Belfast strike has been settled and work will be resumed to-day.

The Mayor said:— "My heartfelt thanks are due to Sir Antony Macdonnell and the other negociators."

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

In the House of Commons, the Labour Members urged the Government not to permit, in future, the employment of the Military in trade disputes. The presence of troops, they said, was largely responsible for the violence at Belfast.

Mr. Birell said that the evidence of the need of troops was overwhelming. Nothing more had been done than was necessary. He congratulated the Magistrates on their action.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Council of Notables.

MR. MORLEY'S BROAD-MINDEDNESS.

TWO NATIVE MEMBERS IN INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Mr. Morley stated that he possesses the terms of reference o the Commission on Decentralisation and the papers with reference to the Council of Notables, mentioned on the 7th August. They will be published simultaneously in England and India.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Coscil of India Bill, without amendment.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ripon, in moving the secondreading of the Council of India Bill, said that he considered Mr. Morley's proposal to appoint two Native Members to the Council,a very wise one. It was the best mode of associating Native gentlemenwith the Secretary of State.

Lord Apthill said that he cordially approved the Bill which was a decided step towards meeting the wishesand hopes of the classes in India, who aspired to larger influence upon the Government.

ViscountMidleton said that he regarded increasing the Council and reducing the salaries as undesirable and inopртune.

He conrred, in the other proposals, of the Bill and paid tribute to the experience and broad-mindedne of Mr. Morley.

[The ipected Despatch from Home upon the subject the constitution of the proposed Council of Notab has not yet reached Simla, but cannot be muchlonger delayed.]

'HE KING'S TOUR.

Meeting with the Emperor Josef.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

King Ward and the Emperor Franz Josef had a cordial eting at Ischl.

TROUBLE IN S.-W. AFRICA.

Morena Escapes to German Territory.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The fous Hottentot Chief, Morenga, with four hundredlowers, has evaded the Cape Police and entered man territory.

The ns has been received with concern at the Colonialffice.

TH YUNNAN RAILWAY.

Rangoon Trade Endangered.

PLICATION OF DETAILS UNDESIRABLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

In House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse, replyito Lord Ronaldshay, stated that he had receivMr. Lilley's report on the Yunnan Railway.

Mr.eaton asked whether the Government was awarest if such a line were not made, the whole trade Yunnan would be diverted from Rangoon to Sa.

Mr.bhouse replied that the Government had not loight of the importance of the matter, but it would most injudicious at present to lay all the reports the table.

URKEY AND PERSIA.

Trops to be Withdrawn from the Frontier.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Yoxall, said that the Government were informed that orders had been sent to withdraw the Turkish troops at Urumia to the neares zone.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The Open Door in China and Manchuria.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The *Times*, in pointing out the equity and opportuneness, which it has twice strongly emphasised, of the Russo-Japanese Convention, says it hopes that Japan will now take measures to remove all grounds for complaint regarding the open door in Manchuria and trade-marts in China.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Arrival in Paris.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

King Chulalongkorn has arrived in Paris.

THE DINSHAWI AFFAIR.

Revision of Sentences Refused.

OBSTRUCTING CLEMENCY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

In the House of Commons the second reading of the Appropriation Bill was adopted.

Mr. Mackarness urged the revision of the Dinshawi sentences.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he had nothing to add to his recent statements. He deprecated impairing the prospect of revision by reviving the controversy.

Mr. Sneaton asked whether the Franco-Siamese treaty threatened the independence of Siam.

Sir Edward Grey said that the treaty was a voluntary arrangement on the part of Siam which was satisfied,and was surely the best judge of its own interests.

THE POWERS AND MACEDONIA,

Britain and Austria Agree.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

An official communique published in Vienna, says that the conferences between Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron von Aerenthal at Ischl have disclosed an identity of views regarding the reforms to be introduced into Macedonia, and also concerning the proposals to be made to Turkey with reference to the manner of dealing with the Macedonian band organization.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The King's Toast Much Appreciated.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

King Edward's toast at Wilhelmshoehe, which was couched in remarkably friendly terms, has given the greatest satisfaction in Germany, where it is regarded as evidence of the happy relations between the two Monarchs and their peoples.

FRICTION AT CASABLANCA.

Spanish Troops and the French.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

About five-hundred Spanish troops have been landed at Casablanca, and are causing much friction with the French, who complain of breaches of etiquette, lack of discipline, and an indisposition to cooperate.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

A Jungle Trip.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Winston Churchill sails for Mombasa on September 25. He will visit the Kenia forests and return *via* the Nile.

MR. GORDON-WALKER'S SUCCESSOR.

Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

A Press *Communique* has been received to the effect that when Mr. Gordon-Walker retires in November He will be succeeded in the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab by Mr. J. Wilson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

NUSHKI TO ROBAT ROUTE.

Contract for Carriage of Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have received from Major F. C. Webb Ware, I. A., C. I. E., Political Agent, Chagai, a copy of the contract which has been recently entered into between Government and certain contractors for the carriage of goods by camel caravan between Nushki and Robat (Dewan Chha).

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Mr. C. Subramanya Aiyar is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assistant Examiner of Accounts, on probation, and posted to Bengal.

Pandit Rai Harprasad Das Bahadur, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Mr. S. K. Levett Yeats is confirmed as Railway Accounts Officer with the Railway Board.

Mr. P. L. Bowers, covenanted temporary Engineer, Bombay, is, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, appointed to the permanent establishment as Assistant Engineer.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The distribution of plague in India has completely changed during the past few weeks. A month ago the bulk of the mortality was in the Punjab, now it is almost entirely confined to the Bombay Presidency. The figures for the week ending 10th instant now total 2,545 deaths, of which 1,694 were in the Bombay Presidency, 277 in the Punjab, 127 in Burma, 227 in the Mysore State, 53 in the Central Provinces, 40 in the United Provinces, 72 in Bengal, and 17 in the Madras Presidency.

BOYCOTT DAY RIOTERS' TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The case against Jyotish Chunder Roy, a student and Sailendra Nath Bose, an assistant in the *Yugantar* office, charged with having caused hurt to Inspectors Percy and Lahiri, of the Detective Department, and obstructing those officers in the execution of their duty, was taken up yesterday in the Calcutta Police Court. A large crowd was present. Some evidence was taken and the case adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. JOACHIM.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

Nearly 70 Years on the Concert Stage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The death has occurred of the violinist, Joseph Joachim.

The late Dr. Joachim was perhaps the greatest violinist England has known throughout the last half century. From his earliest boyhood he was always the reverent interpreter of the finest thoughts of the greatest minds in music. Endowed with a superb musical organisation, and gifted with technique which vanquished without effort every difficulty, he never allowed his own personality expression, to the detriment of the music he had to interpret. Technique with him was ever solely a means to an end, and that end no unworthy glorification of himself as a virtuoso but a constant effort towards the clearest exposition of the intellectual meaning and the emotional contents of the masterpieces in hand. In listening to him one was reminded of what Wagner said of Liszt that when one heard the latter interpreting one of Beethoven's greater works one was conscious that there was no question of re-production, but of genuine production. In violin works it may, with justice, be said of Joachim as Wagner went on to say of Liszt, "that he was the first to place the worth and significance of his forerunners in their fullest light and thus soared up to nearly the same height, as the composer he reproduced."

As Mr. Fuller-Maitland points out with fine insight in his life of Joachim, the later violinist in whom technique reached its highest point of perfection, besides giving us an ideal interpretation of the music he played, "unconsciously told everyone who had ears to hear what manner of man he was in himself":—

Truth, rectitude, earnestness of purpose, singleness of artistic aim, a childlike clarity of the inner vision, combined with the highest dignity—all these are evident to any but the most superficial listener, and there is a certain quiet ardour, eloquent of strong emotion strongly controlled, such as distinguishes only those who possess the highest imagination.

Mr. Fuller-Maitland narrates an anecdote that illustrates very vividly the most striking quality of Joachim's artistic personality.

It is recorded that on one occasion when he played at first sight Schumann's "Fantasia" for the violin, the composer, instead of bursting into ecstasies over the player's immediate grasp of the inner meaning of the music, or the cleverness of his execution, whispered to his neighbour, "One can never love him enough." It is, perhaps, this power of stirring up a real personal affection in worthy hearers that is the greatest of all the player's attributes, and such a power is indeed a gift of priceless value.

Hungary claims Joachim as a son; he was born on June 28, 1831, and was only eight years old when he made his first appearance in public. Mendelssohn four years later engaged him for the Gewandhaus concerts. Joachim's "inimitable rubato" has been ascribed to the influence of the great composer. The year 1844 saw Joachim's first appearance in London. This was at concert given at Drury Lane for the benefit of the "poet" Bunn, when he was advertised as the celebrated Hungarian boy, and played a set of variations by Ernst, between the first and second acts of "The Bohemian Girl."

It was long before the antithesis of "Bohemian Girl," and "Hungarian Boy" was forgotten by those who knew Joachim well enough to rally him on the conditions of first appearance in London.

On May 27, 1844, he played Beethoven's concerto at the Philharmonic, and the diamond jubilee of his first appearance in England was celebrated three years ago at the Queen's Hall, when the veteran conducted his own overture to "Henry IV," and played the Beethoven concerto once again. Little Franz von Vecsey presented him with a laurel crown, and when the little boy impetuously embraced the master many a quiet tear bore silent evidence to the paths of the occasion, and the love and admiration felt by all true lovers of music for the great artist they had met to honour.

THE CHINA DINNER AT SIMLA.

General Gaselee Presides.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

General Gaselee presided at the China Dinner here last night and there was a large gathering of the Pekin Relief Expedition Officers, including Generals Woon, Polloch, Powell, and Phayre.

In proposing General Gaselee's health, General Woon referred with regret to the fact that this would be the last time General Gaselee would be able to preside at a China Dinner in India, since his period of service would be complete before the next 14th August came round. He went on to describe General Gaselee's distinguished career and said that he had won the affectionate regard of those serving under him and that the junior officers could not do better than endeavour to follow the example he had set.

In replying, General Gaselee spoke of the pleasure it was to him to see so many of his old comrades around him, and that he hoped the dinner would become an annual one.

The healths drunk included those of our Allies in China, with especial mention of General Chaffee and Colonel Shiba, of the Japanese Contingent, and a telegram of good wishes from their comrades assembled in Simla was sent off to the last-named officer.

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

Sentence of Death and Transportation Set aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Mitter and Fletcher delivered a lengthy judgment in the case known as the Comilla Shooting Case, in which Nitsaram Chunder Roy, Dwarka Nath De, and Mungal Singh,were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Comilla, of murder, sentencing the first to death and the other two to transportation for life.

The Judges of the High Court set aside the conviction and sentence and directed their discharge.

ORISSA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Morley Interviewed by Mr. M. S. Das.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

A special telegram to the *Statesman*, from London, states that Mr. M. S. Das had an unofficial interview yesterday with Mr. Morley about affairs in Orissa.

TUTICORIN BOMB CASE.

All Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

In the Tuticorin Bomb Case, which was heard in the Tinnevelly Sessions Court before Mr. C. G. Spencer, I. C. S., the Assessors found the first, second, and third accused guilty, and the fourth accused not guilty. Judgment was delivered this morning. All the four accused were acquitted.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LORD ASHTOWN.

AMAZING STORY OF POLITICAL MALICE.

Peer who Never Left his House without Armed Police.

It will be remembered that in the telegram which announced the attempt to blow up Lord Ashtown with a bomb it was stated: "There has been some trouble on the estate." Apropos we explained that His Lordship, though a patriotic resident Irish landlord, had been forced into the antagonism with the United Irish League, owing to great trouble he had had with a turbulent tenantry. We are now able to put before our readers the full story of the disaffection amongst the Ashtown tenantry, and the resulting call for vengeance by the United Irish League, which has resulted in the dastardly attempt to put an end to his life.

About four years since, Lord Ashtown found it necessary to dismiss a few of the men employed on his estate, and evict one or two tenants, from motives which had nothing at all to do with religion. These men happened to be Roman Catholics, while the men chosen to fill their places happened to be Protestants, who were selected not because they were Protestants, but because of their personal fitness. And yet, although with the addition of these few Protestants, the overwhelming majority of tenants and servants still continue Roman Catholics, for this offence Lord Ashtown has ever since been bitterly persecuted by the United Irish League—a persecution which has greatly increased since his lordship took up the work of *Grievances from Ireland*. If he were a bad landlord, something might be said in defence of the malicious insults and abuse heaped upon him. But it is admitted that he is a very good and kind one. When this persecution began, five parish priests, residing in the neighbourhood of Lord Ashtown's residence, addressed a memorial to Mr. Wyndham, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, protesting against his Lordship's action in getting rid of a few servants. Yet even in this memorial these gentlemen acknowledged that Lord Ashtown had been a kind and good landlord. "Up to a recent period," they said, "the most friendly relations existed between Lord Ashtown and his dependents." And, again:—"During stormy times he lived in the love of his people. He had a punctually paying tenantry and devoted dependents, and when terror was in other hearts, not only his safety, but his interest were guarded by the love openly and generously given him by the people. . . . We are grateful, as we ought to be, for his kindness in the past." Such was the unasked testimony of these five Roman Catholic parish priests. But because His Lordship brought on to his estate a few Protestants to take the places of the few Roman Catholics he felt compelled, for just and righteous reasons, to remove, from that time down to the present moment he is compelled, whenever he arrives or departs from the nearest railway station, or walks about his lands, to have two constables always with him, carrying loaded revolvers, to protect him from being shot by the intolerant Nationalist bigots who surround him!

In order to stir up hatred and malice against Lord Ashtown for the leading part he has taken in the work of the Imperial Protestant Federation, the *Connaught Leader*, published in the neighbourhood where his Lordship resides in County Galway, resorts to malicious falsehood. In its issue for March 3rd, 1906, it refers to him in the following terms:—"Lord Ashtown, the bigoted exterminator of all the Roman Catholics who had the misfortune to be placed on the soil of Woodlawn under the tyrant's sway." Instead of this being true the fact is that his Lordship is most liberal in the employment of Roman Catholics on his Woodlawn Estate. We have seen a list of the men employed, and from it we learn that out of 113 employed, no fewer than 96 are Roman Catholics, while only 17 are Protestants. And yet this malicious organ of the Nationalists has the brazen-faced audacity to falsely declare that he is "the bigoted exterminator of *all* the Roman Catholics" under his sway! At a meeting of the Kilconnell Branch of the United Irish League on March 11th, a Resolution was carried accusing Lord Ashtown of "nursing his Grievances, and manufacturing new one's,"—the object being to make the people believe him to be a malicious liar. Of course, the League failed to produce even one instance in which such an offence had been committed by His Lordship. That were a task too great for their feeble powers to accomplish. But the Resolution will no doubt serve its purpose amongst the peasantry, namely, that of stirring up hatred and malice against any one who dares to let the British public know the misdeeds of the United Irish League. The *Northern Star* of March 17th, 1906, complains bitterly that the *Belfast News Letter* and *Northern Whig* "open their columns to every lie, regarding the South and West, invented by Lord Ashtown's unscrupulous penny-a-liners"; but, like the *Connaught Leader*, it fails to specify even so much as a single lie so "invented." But abuse like this plainly shows how much the Nationalists dread the exposures made from month to month. It is the truth they dread, not lies, which exist only in their own vain and malicious imaginations.

It may be added that even from a geneological point of view the attempted assassination of Lord Ashtown is of unusual interest, for His Lordship can make the remarkable boast that he is only the third holder of a Peerage created as far back as one-hundred and seven years ago—a boast no other peer can make—and as Lord Ashtown is not yet forty he threatens, given the normal span of life, to create a record unparalleled in the history of the Peerage.

ARLEY.

The following from the House of Commons reports of July 10 is illustrative of the state of affairs in the West of Ireland:

Mr. Lonsdale asked Mr Birrell whether his attention had been alled to the statement of Mr. Justice Wright at the Leitrim Assizes that there were in the county three families wholly and seven families partially boycotted that in parts of the county there was practically a state of lawlessness prevailing that writs had to be served by registered letter, and letter-carriers had to be guarded; and whether, in view of the failure to secure the punishment of law-breakers under the ordinary law the Government were still determined not to have recourse to the special powers which Parliament had placed in their hands.

Mr. Cherry said he was present when the learned judge made the remarks referred to. He had undertaken an inquiry, and found that the disturbed area was small and not increasing, that, on the contrary, there was a slight improvement. As regarded the latter part of the question, the Government still had confidence in the ordinary law, properly and impartially administered (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Lonsdale asked Mr. Birrell whether at the trial of eight men at the Leitrim Assizes, charged with unlawful assembly at Drumkerrin on July 7, 1906, the evidence showed that Thomas Brady was boycotted for creating two evicted farms, that his sons, aged seven and twelve, had to travel a distance of twenty miles to secure provisions under cover of the night, that on their return journey they were attacked by a mob of 600 persons, and the provisions taken from them; whether all the prisoners were identified; whether the judge in his charge asked whether they were living in a Christian country, and said it was sufficient to see the extent of the boycotting to look at the starved appearance of the Brady boys; that the jury disagreed; and whether, seeing that this was the third time these men had been tried for this offence without any result, he would say what further action he intended to take in this case.

Mr. Cherry said that as the hon. member was aware, he himself prosecuted in the case, and was therefore familiar with the circumstances. The question stated accurately the case for the Crown and the comments of the judge.

ARBUTHNOT'S INDUSTRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 16.

The shares in Arbuthnot's Industrials, sold by auction, on the 14th instant, were bought not on behalf of the Syndicate, as previously announced, but by Hajee Ismail Sait, of Bangalore, and Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait and Sons, of Cotacamund.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

II—Crystal Gazing.

[BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN."]

The phenomena of crystal gazing are, when properly tested, far more important than it would seem. "Crystal gazing is the simple act of looking into a crystal, glass of water, polished stone or wood, or other surface capable of reflecting light, with the consequence that various types of appartitions or hallucinations are produced. Sometimes an analogous phenomenon is produced by holding a shell to the ear, when auditory hallucinations occur. But most frequently the phenomena are visual effects of looking into a crystal, mirror, or polished surface. For thousands of years, peculiarly constituted persons have had the power to produce hallucintions of a certain kind in themselves by gazing into crystals." Traces of it are to be found in ancient Assyria, Greece and Rome as well as in China, Japan and India. Miss Goodrich-Freer, herself an expert crystal gazer, has an interesting article on the subject in the proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. She tells how the Greeks employed various methods of divination by reflections on glass or water. The gazer, who was very often a boy, made conjectures about the future or the unknown by interpreting the figures which were seen by him upon a mirror without water, a mirror let down into a fountain so that its lower edge just touched the surface of the water, a glass vessel filled with pure water, or the human nails, oiled and turned towards the sun to receive its reflections. These methods of divination were often associated with the Oracles of the Greeks. Children were also consulted as to future events in Rome by the method of reading in a mirror.In the Middle Ages,there existed a sect named Specularii, so called from their habit of inquiring into the future by looking into a mirror. The practice was of course at that time anathematised by the Church and attributed to the Devil like witchcraft and astrology. Still, being more genuine than them it survived in civilized countries which have long ago abandoned a belief in astrological computations and necromancy. In the sixteeth century a certain John Dee experimented and wrote voluminously on crystallomancy. Many of his visions purported to represent communications from disincarnate spirits which is precisely the explanation given by some to modern clairvoyance. Several stories of detective information being given by crystal vision are told of later times and the phenomena have persisted right up to the present day, when they are being examined and rigorously tested for the first time in a scientific way. Antiquity did not, unfortunately, concern itself with facts regardless of theoretical explanations and consequences. Still, the fact that crystal vision has a long history of its own makes a good case for scientific and unbiased inquiry.

Under the auspices of the Society for Psychical Research, a good deal has been done to collect fair records of experiments in crystal gazing. It has been found that many of them, like other phenomena, are traceable to sub-conscious mental activities and resurrected memories. In fact the tendency of recent research is towards the discrediting of supernatural, or, as we prefer to put it, supernormal agency, in the case. Whatever may be deduced about the existence of discarnate spirits from other classes of occult phenomena, crystal gazing under scientific treatment generally admits of a less drastic explanation. Of the various types of authoritative instances, the resurrection of past experiences are the most common. Others are the product of mere fancy and imagination, while a few purport to have some supernormal characteristics, whether telepathic or clairvoyant. Of the first type some of the visions are seen under trance or sleep, others not. The resurrected memories have been more often than not unrecognised, i. e., they have been only subliminal impressions before. Again, some of them are mosaics of different experiences which never occurred as wholes, but "spontaneous fabrications of the subconscious action of the mind, based upon imperfectly reproduced memories." For instance, a lady once saw in the crystal a vision of a church with sunlight and a dove. The two latter features afterwards traced to a picture she had once seen and the church to a separate memory. Cases of the reproduction of childhood scenes not remembered in the normal mental state illustrate the reproduction of subliminal impressions. How valuable the control of such impressions would be if always practicable is shown by the following instance, taken from Miss Goodrich-Freer's experiences: "I had carelessly destroyed a letter without preserving the address of my correspondent. I remembered the name of the town, but had no clue to the name of the house or street, until it struck me to test the value of the crystal as a means of recalling forgotten knowledge. A very short inspection supplied me with "H. House" in grey letters on a white ground, and having nothing better to suggest from any other source, I risked posting my letter to the address so strangely supplied. A day or two brought me an answer headed "H. House" in grey letters on a white ground. "A number of similar cases are recorded by the same lady where the coincidence is so great that we have either to admit the memory of subliminal impressions, or to suppose something supernormal, or that the narrator is lying. In some cases the normal laws of association assist in the reproduction of a hidden memory in a most wonderful way. For instance, Miss Goodrich-Freer wanted the date of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and, looking into the crystal, saw an old man writing Greek, the Latin numerals LXX being conspicuous. It flashed upon her mind that he was one of the Jewish elders at work upon the Septuagint, and that its date, 277 B. C., would serve equally well for Ptolemy.

Of the fanciful pictures of which the elements have often been regrouped into unrecognised mosaics we need hardly speak, as, though they afford good testimony to the plastic power of subliminal analysis and resynthesis, they are not likely to be of such practical use as cases of the type just quoted. Neither they nor the resurrected memories give the psychologist much trouble. But when we come to the third type, that of coincidental visions, we have a class of phenomena infinitely more puzzling. By such visions we mean "those which represent, not a past experience, memory or fanciful construction, but a scene or incident in the mind of someone else, near or at a distance, or events and places not present. Such crystal visions do take place, whatever the explanation we give of them. Such cases, as they present facts which have not been previously in the normal experience of the percipient, seem to suggest some outside agency in the production of the result. A very common set of experiences of this type is seeing in the crystal letters subsequently received from friends. Even the contents of the letters are thus revealed. This is a sort of clairvoyant perception, or it may be due to telepathic action. Miss Goodrich-Freer has also had imaged in her crystal the exact representation of presents, unexpected and subsequently received. The vision of future scenes, e.g., fires or houses hitherto unvisited, but represented with every detail exact, belong also to the clairvoyant type, and if disinterested amateurs can make such use of crystals it is not surprising that professional clairvoyants and fortune-tellers should employ the same instrument. Then there are well authenticated contemporary visions such as that recorded by Sir Joseph Barnby of Miss A who saw in the crystal all the details of a scene in the distant house of Lord and Lady L when Lord L was reading prayers, and Lady L got up and spoke to him in the middle,—the fact being substantiated on inquiry. This also would generally be classified as clairvoyance or second sight; it is not likely to be explicable by telepathy, and would not by any reasonable person be attributed to chance. Some writers, shrinking from the recognition of clairvoyance, which they believe to pre-suppose the agency of discarnate spirits, have enlarged the area of telepathy or thought transference to include all such cases. They would admit *ad libitum* subliminal communication between two minds, by which process even the latent and subconscious thoughts of one mind may be perceived by another mind at a distance. But even if this explanation could cover all cases of contemporary visions, it would hardly suffice to explain the prediction of future scenes. In short, the problem in the present rather limited state of our knowledge, is too hard for us. It is clear that the crystal is, for reasons unknown, the agent in the production of many abnormal and diverse mental phenomena,to explain which"we must prosecute our inquiries until we find a pathway into the deeper mysteries of the mind." The one important fact revealed by these crystal visions—a fact much dwelt on by Mr. Myers—is "the existence of subconscious mental states which suggest that the normal consciousness does not exhaust the powers and functions of the mind or organism."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CROMER GRANT.

The Franco-British Exhibition.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Although the fate of the Government's very proposal to vote the sum of £50,000 to Earl Cromer at the end of his unique—I had almost written glorious—career could never from the first have been in much doubt, the Opposition turned out to be stronger than was anticipated and it must have been a great relief to the Cabinet when the business was all over. Indeed, but for the support received by the Ministry from the Unionists the majority would have been much smaller than was at all desirable. The number who voted for the Prime Minister's motion was 254, of whom 74 were Unionists. The minority, apart from tellers, consisted of 107 members including some of whom one is puzzled to know what they were doing in that gallery. In this category I do not include Mr. Byles or Dr. Rutherford, who gives India so much attention, or Mr. James Galloway even, but I do include Sir Charles Dilke who was once virtually Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and who, more than some of his friends below the gangway on each side of the House, knows what Lord Cromer has done for his country; Sir George Kekewich, Mr. Robert Laidlaw, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Masterman and the Hon. Hubert Beaumont. Mr. Laidlaw, I have said, voted against the motion. Mr. Sneaton and of course Mr. Rees voted for it. Sir John Jardine and Mr. Hart-Davies were amongst those who abstained from taking part in the division. However, be it said to the credit of the Liberal party, no Ministerialist got up to speak against the resolution. This was confined to the younger Redmond and that self-sufficient young statesman '*ferae naturae*," Mr. Grayson, who condescended to make his maiden speech on the occasion in an assembly which he professes to despise. Although Lord Cromer's name will descend to posterity as the regenerator of the land of the Pharoahs, it was right that his useful if less conspicuous work in India should be noticed on such occasion. The Indian part of the eminent Pro-Consul's career was mentioned in the House of Lords by Lord Ripon and Lord Lansdowne, and in the House of Commons by the Premier. Here is what Lord Ripon said on the subject:—"Although most of us, here and outside, connect Lord Cromer's name chiefly with the great work he has done in Egypt, it would be a great mistake to suppose that his services have been confined to that country. Lord Cromer was trained in a good school of administration. He was Private Secretary to my late lamented friend, Lord Northbrook, the eminent administrator, who was able to train his young Secretary in the solid foundations of good administration. Subsequently I had the great advantage of having Lord Cromer as Financial Member of the Indian Council during the chief part of the time during which I had the honour to fill the office of Viceroy of India, and I was able then to watch from day to day his devotion to duty, his firm grasp of financial principles, and his high administrative ability." Lord Lansdowne said he could remember the reputation which Lord Cromer left behind him in India as Financial Member of Council. The noble Marquis, however, did not, as he might have done, add that his Majesty's late representative in Egypt, upon at least one occasion, resisted the temptation offered to him of becoming Viceroy of India, rather than leave Cairo before he was sure that his labours there had been placed on a permanent basis.

THE BYE-ELECTION.

There is in the *Fortnightly* an article on the political situation, which is well worth reading. It is headed "The Ebbing Tide of Liberalism" and is written to show that at no distant date Liberalism, as it is now understood, will become almost as extinct as the dodo, leaving only two really powerful parties, the Tariff Reformers on the one hand and the Socialists on the other. The writer says, referring to the last General Election:—"They (the Liberals) polled about 48 per cent of the aggregate vote throughout the country. The Labour Party polled about 9 per cent. If Liberalism did not poll half the nation for its own programme at the last appeal to the constituencies, it must expect at coming General Elections to do something worse, and much worse. Socialism is undoubtedly gaining. Tariff Reform and the whole spirit of the new Imperialism are undoubtedly gaining. But nothing that Liberalism separately stands for is gaining. The important fact about that party is that it has become a permanent minority of the people." I am not quite so sure that Socialism, pure and simple, is gaining—the Jarrow and Colne Valley elections on which those who hold that it is marching on to victory rely, do not justify such a sweeping assertion—and certainly Liberalism, though it may be effete, did not do so badly in Staffordshire two days ago. If the Liberals had had as their candidate in the Colne Valley a candidate as suited to the constituency as Mr. Albert Stanley was to the North West Division of Staffordshire, Mr. Grayson would probably have been defeated. What is happening in this country is what has happened in Germany and other continental countries. When the Liberal working men—and for that matter Conservative working men—are not provided with Whole Hoggers(I do not use this term in the narrow sense it has lately come to have in a certain political controversy), they vote for Socialists. The moral to both parties is obvious or ought to be. I do not for a moment believe that the great mass of the workers of this country are so blind as to be ready to adopt the wild and economically ruinous views of such a dreamer as Mr. Grayson.

INDIA AND THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

India will, it seems, after all have some sort of a look in—I am afraid that I cannot put it much stronger than that—at the Franco-British Exhibition to be held at Shepherd's Bush next year. The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of £10,000 for the purpose, as recommended by Mr. Morley, and although this sum falls far short of what the promoters desired and required if the thing was to be done properly, the Committee—of which Sir William Lee Warner is Chairman—have apparently resolved to do the best they can in the circumstances. A Sub-Committe consisting of Sir Edward Law, Sir James Bourdillon and Sir Patrick Playfair has been appointed to draw up a scheme, and the matter could not be in more competent hands. But £10 000 will not enable very much to be done, I fear, and many people will, I think, agree with me that if adequate funds could not be provided it would have been better to do nothing at all. Whether, however, Indian Commerce would have gained any substantial advantage from an increased expenditure or will derive any benefit from the reduced amount, is another pair of shoes. Still, as it is hoped that the exhibition will tend to further strengthen the *entente cordiale*, in which India is as much interested as the rest of the Empire, the money perhaps will not be altogether wasted.

"THE STATE OF INDIA"

An article under the above heading is contributed to the August number of the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. G. W. Forrest, C. I. E., who quotes with approval Lord Lawrence's famous dictum that we must lose India if the agricultural population became our foes. At least one half of the pages are devoted to enforcing this warning and to insisting upon absolutely just treatment being accorded to the ryots. "So long as we do not thrust upon them measures which are the outgrowth of Western civilisation but often unsuited to the land, so long as the revenue demand is kept within moderate bounds, so long as we protect them from the oppression of the petty native official, they are content." And the writer goes on to say that they will remain content until their minds are poisoned against their rulers by the promoters of sedition. He approves of the local Governments being empowered to deal sharply with disloyal prints, but looks more to the head of a district for the suppression of sedition and management of native journals. In passing he points out how much the success, nay the continuance of British rule depends upon the head of a district, who should, for this reason, not be chosen—and I suppose in well regulated provinces is not chosen—merely on grounds of seniority. I am afraid that the bulk of Mr. Forrest's readers will jump to the conclusion that, as a rule, a man is selected to occupy a post in some respects more important than that of a Member of Council, or perhaps even of a Governor, not because of his special fitness but solely on account of his heading the list in point of long service. For the excellent reason that the "English character" of the entrance examination to the *corps d'elite* of the Indian Services should be maintained, he is opposed to "simultaneous examinations," but he is in favour of reducing the number of appointments reserved for Covenanted officials. Every seven years the Government of India should appoint a strong and independent Commission in which the non-official and native communities should be represented, which would after due inquiry report what higher posts in every department might be transferred to natives. He also makes the novel suggestion that in every province there should be a Privy Council, but does not say whether it should exercise any functions or be as in England, except for a mere handful of its members, a purely ornamental but nevertheless extremely dignified Corporation. Mr. Forrest has been guilty of a curiously little *lapsus calami* or is the victim of an irritating printer's errors. The article refers to a former distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, no longer with us, as "Sir Charles Acheson." It should of course be "Aitchison." The occurrence of this mistake in the *Fortnightly* recalls a story which a friend of Mr. Forrest's—a distinguished literary critic—tells about the same review in the days when it was edited by the present Secretary of State for India. The gentleman alluded to was the author of an article accepted by Mr. Morley for the *Fortnightly*. Apparently the contribution was printed without the former having revised it. At any rate he was horrified when on the appearance of the review he found that his French quotations, which were not few, were full of mistakes. He hurried off to the eminent Editor and asked what was to be done. "My dear so-and-so," said Mr. Morley in his characteristically suave manner, "what does it matter? Half the people who have read or will read your article will notice the mistakes and the other half won't care."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

A paper on the above subject was read before the East India Association on Monday by Mr. S. S. Das, C. I. E., who is a man of light and leading on the Bengal side and whose work in Orissa as the pioneer of a genuine Swadeshism distinguishes him from the loud-mouthed exponents of the new boycott. The chair was appropriately taken by Sir George Birdwood, who, as the *Times* reminds us in its short report of Mr. Das's lecture, started the Indian industrial propaganda in his first annual report on the Government Central Museum in Bombay. Although not taking any part in the National Congress movement Mr. Das expressed the opinion that that body could do much, if it would, to revive and develop the indigenous industries of India especially by supplying one great want, namely the absence of organisation. Swadeshism "in the sense of a return to India's old mind" is, he contended, impossible. "True Swadeshism"—I quote textually—should aim at utilising the waste products of the country, to cultivate in the nation the spirit of give and take in commercial matters, to consider the connexion between England and India one which has been ordained by God with a view to work the well being of the two nations and, with sacred feelings of duty, such as is due to Divine command, to work out the happiness of the two nations. If my countrymen look at the situation in the above light they will not associate patriotism with ill feelings towards other nations. Patriotism is a sacred feeling. It aims at raising one's own country and does not wish ill of others. True patriotism must command the respect of all nations. If on the other hand Englishmen realise their duty to India and set about doing their duty with sacred feelings, they will begin to see below the surface of the present unrest. Deeper insight will show that the educated Indian cannot and will not desire a termination of the British rule." Not very germane perhaps, but interesting as coming from a Bengalee.

The interest of the occasion, however, was really not so much in Mr. Das's paper—if he will not be offended by my saying so—as in Sir George Birdwood's autocratic "conduct in the chair," which was, and be it said to every one's delight, Birdwoodian with a vengeance. Immediately on taking his seat at four o'clock he expressed great disappointment with Sir Edward Henry for complaining of his having been reported as having, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Police, used the word "damnable," whereas the word he had really employed was "damaging." The words, the Chairman said, had the very same meaning, "damnable" being a more indignant expression of it than "damaging," and he himself must use the indignant form of it to characterise the circumstance of their having to meet on the only summer's day they had had for six weeks, in that dark and stuffy hall instead of in the bright sunshine of the adjacent St. James's Park. He would, therefore, occupy no time in formalities. He would himself make no remarks on the lecture, he would only ask two or three others to speak in the discussion and would limit their remarks to five minutes each, and the meeting would be dismissed at 5 o'clock. The bores looked dumfounded, but every one else smiled and chuckled, and at once Mr. Das began with his paper. He is a refined and venerable looking elderly gentleman, with a clear, and mellifluous vo

THE EXCISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Location and Licensing of Liquor Shops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

A Government of India Resolution is published to-day upon Chapters XI and XII of the Committee's report dealing with (1) number, location and licensing of liquor shops and (2) the conditions under which liquor should be sold which are described as of the highest importance in their bearing on Government's recognised policy of restricting the consumption of intoxicating liquors by fiscal measures.

The Government of India recapitulate the general conditions laid down by the Committee regarding the number and location of liquor shops and desire Local Governments, which have not recently examined the subject, to now investigate the number of shops required in their provinces with a view to redistribution where the present arrangement is uneven and a reduction where the number is in excess. A maximum and minimum number of shops for each Municipality, Rural Area, Tahsil, or other convenient sub-division of a district is also approved, the object being to prevent the placing of undue premium upon illicit practices.

Regarding licensing authority the Government of India say that while it is impossible for it to lay aside its own responsibility for fixing, whether by itself or through its officers, the number and sites of liquor shops it would be glad to see local opinion consulted more systematically and recorded more definitely than at present. To this end a system of local committees is proposed to be constituted at the discretion of the Local Governments to submit proposals once every three or five years. Arrangements are also to be made for notifying proposed sites with the object of ascertaining any local objection to them in advance, especially where such large employers of labour as Railway Authorities, Forest Officers, tea gardens, mills and coal mines are concerned.

Regarding the conditions of retail sale the Government of India generally approve the recommendations of the Committee which provide, amongst other things, that shops shall be closed by 9 o'clock at night or earlier; that liquor shall not be sold to children or intoxicated persons or without special sanction to soldiers, police or railway servants on duty, and which fix a maximum of liquor that may be sold to any one family. The strengths of different classes of liquor are also laid down and adulteration is prohibited under pain of cancellation of license. The minimum prices are to be fixed in distillery areas to prevent reckless competitions amongst sellers.

The Government of India also approve the keeping up of records of convictions for drunkenness in places where it is punishable and of the action taken against licencees for permitting this offence and lay down that inspection of shops and control of drunkenness should be undertaken by the regular Excise Staff of each Province and not by any special agency appointed for the that purpose only.

GENERAL CIVIL PROVIDENT FUND.

Proposed Establishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 16.

At present there are scattered Departmental Provident Funds for the Police and Forest Service, the Civil Veterinary and the Northern India Salt, Revenue, Financial and Opium Departments, and these funds the Government of India supervises benevolently. But there is also an unofficial Pension Fund which is kept going by voluntary contributions. Beyond these there is not sufficient provision, otherwise than by insurance and investments for widows and orphans and old age.

It has been proposed more than once, and the matter has taken definite shape lately, to have one General Civil Provident Fund for everybody in the Government Civil employ, excluding the Indian Civil Service, which has its own fund, instead of all these distinct Departmental Funds, which, presumably, would be taken over and absorbed if their subscribers were willing.

If a General Provident Fund of this kind were established, it would practically be compulsory on all European and Eurasian employes of Government to join it—at any rate, all drawing pay of say Rs. 100 a month, while the proposal, we believe, is that natives on high pay should have the option of joining it if they wished.

The Government would fix the rates of subscription, which it has been suggested should be between five and ten per cent. of an individual's pay, and would administer the Fund paying interest on the money.

Each contributor at the end of his service would draw the amount standing in his name or, if he died it would be paid to his representatives. These, we believe, are the main features of the scheme for the General Provident Fund. It has been approved generally, and will no doubt be submitted soon to the Secretary of State for final sanction.

TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE.

Satisfactory Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

The report of the external land trade in the North-West Frontier Province show a steady development in the amount and value of the trade, the total volume of which rose from 293 lakhs of rupees in 1904-5 to 299 lakhs in 1905-06; and 313 lakhs in 1906-07; thus the total value of trans-frontier trade increased in three years from 244 to 313 lakhs or by 28 per cent. The causes of this satisfactory improvement are peace, and comparative security along the Frontier, favourable seasons, the opening of the Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway and the liberal policy of the present Amir of Kabul.

From Tirah there have been increased imports of fruit, timber, mats, and wool. From Dir, Swat, and Bajaur there have been increased imports of fruit, rice, and ghee. The import of Indian tea has fallen in Dir, Swat, and Bajaur. Exported tea was chiefly green, while in Kashmir, Indian black tea is most popular.

AMUSI COLLISION CASE.

Edulji Gets Hard Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 16.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow has sentenced Edulji, driver of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway mail train which collided with the goods train at Amusi in June last, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Notice of appeal has been given and Edulji released on bail.

MADRAS PENITENTIARY.

Murderous Assault on Captain Brown.

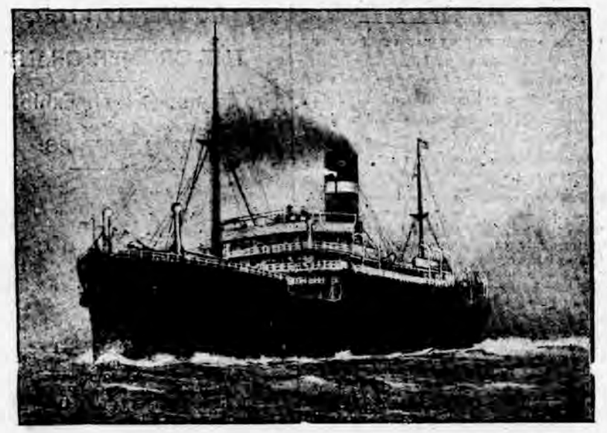
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 16.

Last Wednesday evening, a convict, undergoing a term of ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, committed a serious assault on Captain Brown, I. M. S., Acting Superintendent. The convict loitered about the Superintendent's office and as soon as Captain Brown came downstairs, attacked him with a knife striking him three blows on the head, one of which pierced his *topee* and cut into his head. The attack was apparently premeditated, for another European Officer who attends the Penitentiary received an anonymous communication warning him not to visit the Jail on Wednesday as, if he did, he would be murdered.

The convict will be shortly put up for trial before the Magistrate on charges attempting to commit murder and causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

THE "CITY OF PARIS"



Pioneer Press Works.

The new Ellerman Liner which was Launched on Wednesday, and was described in our Issue of Thursday, as she will appear when completed. She is the Sister Ship to the "City of London,"

PARLIAMENT AND LORD CROMER.

The £50,000 Grant.

DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES.

VOTE OPPOSED IN THE COMMONS.

Both Houses of Parliament voted on July 30th that Lord Cromer should have a grant of £50,000 as a reward for his services as the representative of this country in Egypt.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Prime Minister), in moving in the House of Commons that a grant of £50,000 be made to Lord Cromer, said: I rise with perfect confidence to propose, in response to the gracious message from His Majesty, that a fitting recognition should be made of Lord Cromer's great services by a grant from the public funds. Hitherto, it is true, such grants have, with some exceptions, been confined to those who have performed conspicuous services to the country in war, but I do not imagine that in this House of Commons there will be many who would wish to exclude from tangible acknowledgment the quieter and less resounding but not less useful and not less deserving services of peaceful administrators. It would not be too much to say that of all our peaceful administrators throughout the Empire at the present day Lord Cromer is the foremost man—foremost in courage, in wisdom, in resource, in patience—foremost also from the difficulties which he has had to encounter; foremost by the splendid results which he has achieved. (Cheers.)

LORD CROMER'S RECORD.

We all know how Lord Cromer's administration of the affairs of Egypt has been marked by striking material progress. That has been the case in every department of activity in the great province, the reconstruction of which he made the business of his life. The external trade of Egypt has doubled since he became Agent and Consul-General in 1883; the irrigation works carried out during his service have been the means of creating fertile tracts of vast extent; in the same period the population has increased from 6 3/4 to 9 3/4 millions. Egypt has suffered, and still suffers, from heavy taxation; but, notwithstanding the great outcry which all the improvements which he effected in the public service entailed, he succeeded in reducing the burden of taxation per head by nearly 25 per cent. and the charge of interest on the debt by £890,000 a year. Faced as he was by demands for expenditure on every hand, he never lost sight of the paramount necessity of economical administration; never forgot that taxes were paid by the peasantry out of their poverty. (Cheers.) That in itself is a splendid achievement. (Cheers.) The measure of his success is not to be stated in any statistics, any records, or trade returns. The security and liberty which his labours secured for Egypt, the renewal of justice, and the work he did for education—these are matters of which I think his countrymen are prouder even than of the material progress which he was the instrument of creating. (Cheers.) When we reflect that when he began this task Egypt was derelict and bankrupt, that her people were almost effaced under the burden of taxation and indebtedness, and that all his efforts for reform had to be carried out under a system, surely the most cumbrous and most grievous to be borne that ever hampered an administrator, it is difficult to find words in which to express the admiration we feel for the steadfastness and courage which enabled him to attain the things which he set before him.

LORD CROMER AND THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

In his last report, Lord Cromer speaks of the benefits which, with a rapidity probably unparalleled in history, have been conferred on the country by the introduction of Western civilisation at the hands of an alien race. I think he attributes to this state of things the growth of a national spirit in Egypt, but I wish to point out that he belongs to a school of administrators who hold it wise to hasten slowly in superimposing the civilisation of one race or another (cheers), and we must bear this in mind if we are to appreciate the methods he has employed and the spirit which he brought to his work. When I see, as I sometimes see, Lord Cromer criticised for want of sympathy with the national spirit, I am disposed to ask whether his wise and patient and understanding administration and the respect shown by him from the first for the Egyptian race do not entitle him to be considered as a great Nationalist administrator. If he had cared to dazzle the world with swift and sensational results, there were plenty of capitalists ready to go out and develop Egypt on the lines of European finance, and Lord Cromer would have saved himself infinite trouble if he had accepted their assistance. But he saw that the regeneration of Egypt could only be effected through the Egyptians themselves, and in devising measures for rescuing the peasantry from the bondage of debt and preserving them in their own holdings he laid the foundation of an agrarian policy which is in turn the foundation of the future of Egypt. That policy, I think was not the least of his titles to the gratitude and respect of his country. (Cheers.) Now that he has come home, broken in health (the Prime Minister said in conclusion), having spent his strength and his fortune in the public service, I believe that in showing Lord Cromer this mark of esteem, such as it is in the power of the House of Commons alone to accord, we shall be not only honouring, so far as is in our power, a great man who has greatly served his country, but shall be enabling the country and the Empire, through this House, to recognise as they desire the debt that they owe to Lord Cromer. (Cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Balfour (U—City of London) said he and his friends were anxious to give the Government wholehearted support in the course which they were proposing. They believed it to be a right course, consistent with the honour of the country and with the traditions of that House. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister had rightly said that the House had not been ungenerous in its recognition of the services which distinguished Generals had rendered to their country in moments of national crisis and difficulty.

Mr. Macneill (N—South Donegal): Hear, hear, with other people's money.

Mr. Balfour: I regret that the hon. gentleman cannot restrain his exhibitions of petulance. It was true, Mr. Balfour continued, that it was not part of our ordinary system to give special rewards to civil servants, however able, assiduous, and distinguished their services might have been. The Prime Minister, however, had well differentiated the case of Lord Cromer from that of other civil servants. The work of Lord Cromer stood out as isolated, as remarkable, as special and singular a work of genius as the more sudden glories of some great military triumph. Lord Cromer had raised Egypt from the lowest pitch of social and economic administration until it now stood among Oriental nations absolutely alone in its prosperity. He had dealt with steadfastness, courage, and sympathy with all the difficulties inevitably characteristic of the situation in Egypt—difficulties arising out of the peculiar international position in which Egypt found itself and the inevitable jealousies due to the presence of large numbers of highly qualified Europeans who did not look upon our position with friendly eyes. Those difficulties he had dealt with successfully in a manner which had earned the permanent gratitude of the Egyptian people and deserved the gratitude of the House of Commons and country. (Cheers.)

IRISH AND SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

Mr. W. Redmond (N—East Clare) resumed the debate later. He disclaimed any personal feeling towards Lord Cromer, but submitted that he was not entitled from any point of view to the unprecedented and enormous sum of money which was proposed to be presented to him. The grant of £20,000 to Sir Rowland Hill was given for exceptional and far-reaching services to the people of this country. But Lord Cromer had not rendered any such great services to the British tax-payers as Sir Rowland Hill, and in these times, when so many demands were made in Parliament for money for the benefit of large sections of the community who were suffering and were in dire distress, to ask for this grant was to do something which was entirely inconsistent with the spirit of Liberalism and would be extremely disappointing to large masses of the supporters of the Government. (Nationalist and Labour cheers.) If Lord Cromer had rendered excellent service to the finances of Egypt, whatever payment he received should fall on Egyptian finances, and not on the tax-payers of this country, who had not derived any financial benefit from Lord Cromer's reforms. (Cheers.) He had received a large and adequate salary, and was entitled to a considerable pension. When Lord Cromer went to Egypt, it was to carry out our declared policy of evacuation. But the British forces had been in that country 24 years, and there was no talk of evacuating it now. (Ministerial and Unionist cheers.) If he was then he was to be rewarded for doing something which could only be characterised as false and fraudulent in the face of the civilised world. (Cries of "Oh, oh," "shame." and "Withdraw.") Mr. Redmond refused to withdraw, and repeated the sentence with deliberation, adding that the expressions of opinion from both sides of the House convinced him of what he had always suspected, that there was little difference at all between the Liberals and the Unionists. (Loud cheers from the Labour members.) Alluding to the Denshawi incident of last year, Mr. Redmond said a more savage and ruthless Miscarriage of justice never took place in the name of civilisation. What made it worse was that this miscarriage of justice was still going on, and at this moment men were suffering under absolutely unjust sentences in the prisons of Egypt. That incident, if it stood alone, had made it absolutely impossible for men who loved freedom and fair play between men of all colours to vote for the grant to Lord Cromer. (Nationalist cheers.) He did not grudge Lord Cromer his honours, but he drew the line at giving the money of the tax-payers to a man whose name would be associated with a blot on the name of the British Empire. (A cry of "Rot" from a Liberal member.)

The Chairman (Mr. Emmott): I must ask hon. members not to interrupt with expressions of that kind. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redmond: The hon. member describes the incident as "rot"—not a surprising sentiment from a relative of the noble peer of the name of Lord Clanricarde. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beaumont [L—Easbourne] rose amid cries of "Order."

The Chairman: Does the hon. member rise to a point of order?

Mr. Beaumont: Yes. The expression used, and which I am quite willing to withdraw was not as regards the state of affairs in Egypt.

Mr. Redmond, continuing, said it was stated that Lord Cromer was a poor man. That was to his credit. The Rothschild family alone could afford to give him a million. He (Mr. Redmond) opposed this grant just as he opposed the grant to Lord Roberts and others. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kettle (N—Tyrone) also opposed the motion. He said the opposition to this grant was in the nature of a protest against the whole spirit and temper of Lord Cromer's administration.

Mr. Grayson (Socialist—Colne Valley) in a maiden speech, opposed the grant. He said that he was gratified at the idea of a grant being given for civil service, as opposed to military service, but he felt that the Government's mandate was not to vote away a large sum for such a purpose, but to use every cent at their disposal in the relief of pressing social problems. Outside the four walls of Parliament old men and women who had given substantial service to the State were tottering to paupers' graves. For them nothing could be done, but when it came to voting an old-age pension to a great official, who all his life had received an adequate salary, the Government found no difficulty whatever. When he considered what this House was returned to do and its hopeless impotence to find money for social needs, he was forced to the conclusion that there must be some underlying reason for the attitude which the Government and the Opposition were adopting in regard to this grant. No attitude could have been better devised to help the most revolutionary schemes propounded in the country. Granted that Lord Cromer's services had been for the best interests of Egypt, one would have expected that this Government would have shown their gratitude in some more transcendental manner than by voting him a grant of £50,000. To the worn-out worker who had given perhaps 60 years of his life to the State, all they had to say was this: "You should have been thrifty and industrious, and you would not have needed in your old age to fall upon and impoverished Government." The Government might claim to be scriptoral in their action; they were carrying out the spirit of the sentence, "To those that have shall be given, and from those that have not shall be taken away even that which they have." He reminded the House that the unemployed were walking the streets, and that men and women willing to work were denied that elementary right by the Government. He appealed to every member who had any feeling of democracy in his heart, and felt that his position in the House was not so much a privilege as a tremendous responsibility, not to decimate the public funds so as to make it more difficult for old-age pensions to be granted in the future. No man could rightly claim to represent the interests of the people who voted for this grant, while men and women were neglected and starving and dying in the workhouse. (Cheers.)

Towards the end of his speech, Mr. Grayson addressed the Committee as 'Mr. Emmott and gentlemen.' There were loud cries of "Order," and Mr. W. Redmond remarked amid laughter, 'You must not call them gentlemen.' Mr. Grayson said that the situation reminded him of the story of the curate who said he would not call his hearers "ladies and gentlemen" because he knew them so well. (Laughter.)

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Sir E. Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that admitting that precedents for the grant were rare, they were not more rare than the services of Lord Cromer. (Cheers.) And when we had exceptional service of the kind rendered by Lord Cromer patiently and persistently over a large number of years, it was right that the country should ratify its appreciation of them. (Cheers.)

DANGERS AVOIDED.

This country owed its thanks to Lord Cromer not only for what he had done, but for what he had avoided. Only those who were at the Foreign Office in the early years knew from what dangers and difficulties he had saved this country. It was said that his services had not relieved the British tax-payer, but it was impossible to say what the burden on the British tax-payer might have been if we has had in Egypt a man less steadfast, less patient and less sure than Lord Cromer had been. As to the Denshawi incident, he did not think it was fair for Mr. Redmond to single out a particular incident in Egyptian administration and to dwell on it as a reason why the House should not recognise the value of Lord Cromer's services. The whole essence of Lord Cromer's position was that, whilst working for reforms, he should preserve the Egyptian law and not attempt to make himself responsible for administrative details. It was very remarkable, too, that the incident which had been singled out was one that took place while Lord Cromer was out of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond: But the right hon'ble gentleman ought to say that Lord Cromer entirely approved of what was done.

Sir E. Grey said that he was coming to that. Mr. Kettle had implied that the sentences were all arranged by Lord Cromer before he left Egypt. That was absolutely untrue. (Cheers.) Lord Cromer did not know what the sentences were when he arrived here; he did not arrive soon enough even to be consulted about the summary execution of the sentences. Lord Cromer reviewed the circumstances afterwards and expressed his opinion at a time when the judges were being violently attacked and when all sorts of motives were being attributed to them. Lord Cromer held, as he held, that the judges were actuated with every desire to secure justice, that their motives were pure and that the Government ought to abide by the sentence which they, after hearing the evidence, had imposed. But Lord Cromer also expressed the opinion that some reforms should be introduced into the special tribunal. Lord Cromer abolished flogging in Egypt, and this was the only incident for many years in connection with which flogging had taken place.

Mr. Gwynne: Is it right to say that Lord Cromer abolished flogging when he says that he blames Lord Dufferin for having done so?

Sir E. Grey said that the hon. member was perhaps correct in saying that it was Lord Dufferin who abolished flogging, but throughout Lord Cromer's time in Egypt flogging was not in the Penal Code. One of the reforms which Lord Cromer proposed was that if the special tribunal was brought into existence again, the punishment inflicted by it should be in the nature of those permitted by the Penal Code. Sir Edward complained that Mr. Redmond had not given a fair account of the Denshawi incident. Several men were now undergoing long sentences, some for 15 years and some for life, but they were all men who persisted in a violent attack on the officers, and as a result of which one officer lost his life and another was so injured that he had to be invalided home.

REVISION OF DENSHAWI SENTENCES.

Although he would not for one moment say that there would be any opposition on the part of the British Government to a reconsideration of the sentences at the proper time, it was too soon yet—a year after the incident—to make any promises. If the sentences were revised, they must be revised by the deliberate and calm opinion of the Egyptian Government, at a time when the exercise of clemency might be likely to have a good effect. Nothing could be more untrue than to suggest that Lord Cromer had treated the Egytians as an inferior race, and nobody could read his last report without seeing how he had enjoined on British officials that they were to treat the natives with respect and sympathy, tact and discretion. (Cheers.) The actual amount of the grant was not intended as a measure of Lord Cromer's services. (Cheers.) His pension was £900, whereas, that of an ambassador was double that amount, while his service had been equal to those of any ambassador. He had created wealth not for himself, but for others. (Let the Barings pay him.) No man had been more careful that the benefit of his reforms should go not to the speculator, but to the people of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. J.M. Robertson (L—Tyneside) was received with some cries of 'Divide' from the Opposition. Mr. Flavin called for order "among the boadholders." Mr Robertson deprecated the idea that the grant should be refused as retribution for the Denshawi incident.

The House divided and on the Prime Minister's motion. There voted—

For the Grant	254
Against	107
Majority for	147

The result was received with Nationalist and Labour cheers.

THE LORDS CONCUR.

Lord Ripon [leader] moved in the Lords that a humble address of thanks and concurrence be presented in answer to the message from the King in reference to a grant to Lord Cromer. He said the great services that had been rendered by Lord Cromer were so well known to his countrymen that there was no need to dwell upon them at length. In Egypt he had accomplished a work of infinite difficulty, bringing order out of chaos and laying firm and sure the foundations of the prosperity of that country, and at the same time conferring great honour on the British name. Lord Cromer's services were not confined to Egypt. He (Lord Ripon), while Viceroy of India, had the advantage of Lord Cromer's services as Financial Member of the Council, and was able to watch from day to day his devotion to duty, firm grasp of financial principles, and high administrative ability. It was true that recognition such as was now proposed to be made of Lord Cromer's services was usually reserved for naval and military commanders, though there was the case of Sir Rowland Hill, whose eminent services in connection with postal administration were recognised by Parliament; but even if there had been no precedent for doing this honour to a civilian, he would have been inclined to create one in the present case.

Lord Lansdowne (Leader of the Opposition) desired to associate himself with the expression of appreciation of Lord Cromer's services. He said that he well remembered the reputation Lord Cromer left behind him in India. It was, however, in Egypt that he left an indelible mark. There he had written a page of history that was all his own. (Cheers.) Of British interests he was a watchful custodian, but that did not make him a less faithful guardian of the interests of the people committed to his charge. His tact and tenacity—two great qualities in a public man—were known to all. It was due to Lord Cromer to add that the satisfactory undertaking obtained by the late Government with France in reference to many outstanding questions, and notably in regard to Egyptian affairs, would not have been obtainable, at any rate not on so satisfactory a basis, if it had not been for the expectional position he occupied amongst the representatives of the other Great Powers in Egypt. (Cheers.)

The motion was agreed to.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. L. Terry, I. M. S., is posted permanently to the Punjab.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Reverend A. L. H. Selwin to be Chaplain, on probation, Lahore Establishment.

EDUCATIONAL.

Messrs. C. H. Browning, H. E. Stapleton and F. Turner of the Educational Service are posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. J. Keene from leave to be Deputy Commissioner of Bannu.

Mr. J. L. Maffey is granted six months' leave.

Mr. S. B. Copeland to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General L. J. E. Bradshaw to be a Brigade Commander *vice* Major-General Plowden vacated.

Colonel E. C. W Mackenzie Kennedy becomes temporary Brigade-General *vice* Bradshaw.

The following are permitted to retire:—

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Tighe from the 2nd ultimo.

Captain M. B. Pinchard, I. M. S. from the 12th of August (temporary half pay).

Asst. Surgeon C. Carroll from the 7th of June last.

Asst. Surgeon J. H. E. Davis from 1st ultimo.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon Major F. A. Steele of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer and Honorary Major W. B. Chambers of the Bombay Volunteers Rifles.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Sir H. Kimber's Reconstruction Proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Neville Priestly, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, leaves Bombay on the 24th instant, by the *Peninsular*, to confer with his Directors in connection with the proposals which Sir Henry Kimber, Chairman of the Board, submitted last January for the re-construction of the Company.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Seventeen teams have so far entered for the Durand Football Tournament at Simla besides two local teams, namely, the Foreign Office and a combination from the Simla Volunteers and the New Club.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

The depression on the boundary between Orissa and the Central Provinces yesterday has moved north-westward to the neighbourhood of Sutna and has decreased slightly in intensity. It is likely to move further in the same general direction. It has caused moderately heavy rain in Central India and east of the northern half of the Central Provinces and light to moderate rain in the rest of the Central Provinces and of Central India, Rajputana, and south west of the United Provinces.

To the north-westerly movement of the depression, rainfall is due to the Bay current which increased in North-East India, but that due to the Arabian Sea monsoon has decreased in the Deccan.

The Arabian Sea current has given nearly general but light rain in Gujarat and the local disturbance in the north has occasioned widespread and in parts heavy rain in the Punjab and Kashmir.

In Burma, the rainfall has been general on the coast and local in the interior; Tavoy and Moulmein had four inches, Bassein two, and Akyab three. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature continue nearly normal.

In North-East India and Orissa, rain has fallen locally over the whole division, Dibrugarh reporting two inches, Sibsagar one and a half, Cherapoonjee, Narayanganj, Sangor Island and Cuttack two, Berhampore one and Jalpaiguri one and a half. Cloud has increased and is moderate to heavy except in Bihar where it is still light. Humidity and temperature differ by only small amounts from Normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, nearly general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and Central India and south and west of the United Provinces, Mainpuri, Agra and Dehra-Dun records half an inch, Chakrata three-quarters, Jhansi and Nowgong two, Sutna one Pendra two, Jubbulpore three, Sangor three-quarters Hoshangabad one and a half Pachmari three, Nagpur three-quarters, Chanda and Khandwa one and Neemuch and a half. Skies are heavily overcast except in the United Provinces, where cloud is only light to moderate. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal except in the south of the Central Provinces where it remains low.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer Oceana, Captain W Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced moderate S.-W. Wind, in South of Aden, whole S. W. Monsoon gale and high Sea across Arabian sea, to within 200 miles of Bombay, thence strong monsoon and considerable Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In Cts.	Fort In Cts.	Colaba. In Cts.	Colaba. In Cts.
Previously registered	94 37	90 70	91 95	91 79	
Friday, 16th Aug. 1907	1 02	0 36	0 32	0 53	
Total	95 39	91 06	92 27	92 32	
Total to-date, 1906	33 89	34 77	38 47	33 79	

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	0 70	86 23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Masulipatam, Nagpur and Raipur, a brisk fall at Jhansi and Agra and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in character in the Central and United Provinces, while they are easterly or north-easterly at Delhi and Jaipur and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to a gale in Cutch and at Veraval, Raipur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Masulipatam and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature—The maximum is from 5° to 10° in defect of normal in Berar and at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi, Bhavnagar Para, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Melegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Calicut, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Madras and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy over nearly the whole country. The Humidity shows a moderate to considerable increase above normal at Colombo, Masulipatam, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Khandwa, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jaipur, Deesa, Lahore, Delhi and Agra.

Rain.—Forty-two stations report rain, the chief falls being 3·05" at Jubbulpore, 2·70" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Cochin, Calicut, Belgaum, Poona, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Jhansi and Delhi.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has slightly diminished in intensity and this morning its centre was a few miles to the east of Jubbulpore. Conditions continue favourable for rain over a large area.

N. LESLIE

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

This week's crop telegrams show but slight fall in food grain prices though the agricultural prospects throughout Northern India are now generally excellent. The rates are still equal to or above scarcity level in nine districts of the Central Provinces and are quoted as varying from 2 to 36 per cent. above normal in different parts of the Bombay Presidency. In Upper Burma the present position is described as unsatisfactory owing apparently to some local deficiency in the rainfall.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 14th August,

There was heavy rain during the week in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Palanpur, Cutch and Baroda, and good in other districts, except parts of Sholapur and the Karnatak where it was deficient. Inundation in Sind is still low, though the prospects have much improved owing to the rise of river, and rainfall. Kharif sowing is retarded in parts of Gujarat. West Khandesh, Satara Baroda and Cutch owing to excessive rain, and continues elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts of Sind, Gujarat Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Rewa Kantha. Seedlings are in good condition except in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kansra, Poona, Satara, Palanpur and Cutch where there are slightly damaged by heavy rain. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient. Supply of water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Nasik and Bijapur. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 19 to 33 per cent, in Deccan 2 to 20 per cent, and elsewhere 13 to 36 per cent less than normal. During the week ending 3rd instant 27 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

STRANGE ALPINE FATALITY.

Geneva, Aug. 2.

Details of the accident to fifty-two Alpinists on Mount Sigelto recently shows that near the summit they were overtaken by a violent thunderstorm. The ferule of an umbrella, held by one of the students attracted the lightning and the whole party was struck, all of them being stunned.

For some time the climbers lay in the rain, and then gradually began to groan and get up on their feet. Four, however, never moved. Two Germans, named Holmeister and Urban, were found to be dead and two fatally injured.

GRAVE SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred in the Grenelle quarter, Paris, yesterday afternoon, when a huge block of stone employed in some building operations overbalanced and fell through the scaffolding into the street. The scaffolding collapsed, and four workmen were thrown to the ground, of whom one named Clement Doiteau being killed. Of his companion, one is mortally injured, but the others escaped with less grave injuries.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONCERNING SLEEVES.

One piece of intelligence which will probably be fairly welcome to most women is that in Paris the old-fashioned rucked sleeve, which flourished some eight or ten years ago, and did yeoman service on so many occasions, has returned to favour. This will probably represent one of the most popular styles for the coming months, being admirably adapted to dresses of chiffon or mousseline de soie, while on the other hand, it has a somewhat clumsy appearance when used in connection with a cloth costume, unless the material is of the roseleaf consistency of so many of the new satin faced fabrics. For evening wear nothing is prettier than a long rucked sleeve of fine Malines tulle, the manche fitting tightly over the lower portion of the arm, while the "ruckings" of the sleeve become looser and fuller as they near the shoulder. In some cases the upper portion is hidden under a soft drapery of the material of which the gown is formed, arranged something in the style of a bag sleeve, a large jewelled button keeping the folds in place at the top.

HATS WREATHED WITH OSTRICH TIPS.

Instead of the erstwhile popular clusters of tea roses, peonies, or lilac, some of the new white hats are encircled with close wreaths of snow-white ostrich tips of the latest description, placed perfectly upright all round the crown with the summit of the plume drooping towards the brim. This provides one of the softest and most effective styles of headgear, the hat being further enriched with a cluster of pure white mock ospreys, shading to the palest shell pink at the tips, while the brim is lined with stretched satin in the same lovely shell tint. This form of millinery appears to be more popular with the best-dressed women than are the flower hats, although the craze for huge white tulips, faintly streaked with pink, or interspersed with those of a golden yellow hue, is becoming very marked for afternoon and evening wear. Parisiennes are, besides, adopting cloche hats, trimmed with a huge bunch of white plumes, like those which adorn a marshal's cocked hat, all the feathers converging from a point in the centre over the brim and completely smothering the crown, while only the edge of the brim is in evidence in spite of its extreme width. As might well be expected, these snow-white waving plumes are far from being procurable for a more song, even at this period of the year, when the Frenchwoman expects—like her English sister—to revel in bargains. For a really fine example, 70 or 80 francs are cheerfully paid down, few women caring to content themselves with inferior feathers of this description, when those of first quality represent such a valuable possession.

LEMON YELLOW AND BLUE.

Pale lemon yellow, with a very soft and modified tint of Sevres blue provides a new alliance of colour, the vogue for which is spreading like a prairie fire, and a pretty dress of white mousseline de soie, powdered over with pale blue roses, was hemmed with graduated bias straps of yellow satin as soft, as the petal of a flower, each band being enriched with a line of hemstitching. With the khaki-coloured linen gowns, which just now are carrying all before them, a revival in favour of the boas of soft Sexe blue ostrich plumes seems to have taken place, while tulle ruffles in the same tone-finished with a shower of khaki-coloured crochet tassels are considered by no means too bizarre to find a place in the wardrobe of the Frenchwoman. With black and white spotted gowns yellow is likewise introduced freely, a soft golden shade being given the preference, and in the case of a gown of white mousseline de soie the tunic and corsage of which was showered with close, fine black spots, while the underskirt was in pure white the deep "gilet-belt" was composed of dull gold satin, the tunic being hemmed with a band of the same, headed with a tortuous design in gold-coloured soutache. The costume was accompanied by a huge cloche hat of paille d'Italie, trimmed with an immense cluster of large yellow arum lilies, occupying the whole of the front of the brim.

IMPORTANCE OF ADJUSTING THE VEIL.

Perhaps there is no more difficult art than that of arranging the veil, and the fact that the French woman considers the time passed in practising its proper adjustment as well spent is probably one of the reasons why she excels the women of every other nation in this matter. This season, however, she has had everything in her favour, the new veils being cut in such a manner that the difficulties of adjustment over the large cloche hats are reduced to a minimum. The upper part is carefully curved, the back of the veil being considerably wider than the front, so there will be no over-fulness on crown and brim, and the fabric will fall into the right folds, the edge just reaching to the shoulders. To put it on in exactly the same manner each time means a long and serious business, many women having it carefully arranged by the milliner in the first instance and practising on a spare veil and hat.

ACCIDENT AT CHALAKUDI.

Narrow Escape from Drowning of Mr. Byron.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 16.

An accident occurred at the Chalakudi breach on the Shoranur-Cochin line two days ago which might have ended disastrously. While Mr. Byron, Assistant Traffic Manager, was inspecting the breach, some broken masonry gave way and jerked the suspended rails on which Mr. Byron was standing, with the result that he fell into the water and was carried away by the current. Being unable to swim Mr. Byron was drowning, when Mr. Hewason, the Assistant Engineer who happened to be on the spot, jumped to the rescue and with considerable difficulty brought him ashore fighting against the current. Both the men were completely exhausted when they regained land.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

1. There will be no shooting at the Colaba Range, to-day, Saturday the 17th instant.

2 There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 20th instant, from 6 p. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

2ND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th September at 8-30 p.m. to be followed by a Dance.

Dress Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.) Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King opened the new University College School at Hampstead on July 26, spent the week-end with Lord Desborough at Taplow Court, and went to Goodwood on Monday.—The Queen on Saturday presented medals won in a miniature rifle-shooting competition.

Antarctic Expedition.—The *Nimrod* left the Thames on Tuesday, and will be inspected by the King and Queen at Cowes.

Drama.—A "fantastic play," The 18th Century, has appeared at St. James's Theatre.

Ecclesiastical.—Canon Page Roberts has been appointed Dean of Salisbury, and Archdeacon Danks Canon of Canterbury. The Bishopric of Sodor and Man has been conferred on Principal Drury, of Ridley Hall, Cambridge.—The Rev. I. Scott Lidgett has been designated as president of next year's Wesleyan Conference.

Ireland.—Sir T. Esmonde, M.P., has resigned his seat, and the Nationalist party has called on Mr. Dolan to do likewise.—Nationalists have been returned to Parliament unopposed in East Wicklow and South Kilkenny.—The Belfast coal and iron labour disputes have been settled. Belfast policemen are agitating for more pay, and nearly 6,000 soldiers are in the city.

Law.—The House of Lords, like the Court of Appeal, has given judgment in favour of nine seamen of the Franklyn, who refused to proceed to a Japanese port with coal during the Russo-Japanese war, and were imprisoned at Hong-kong for desertion.—It is understood that Messrs. Watsons' libel suit against the Associated Newspapers has been settled, like Messrs. Levers' by the defendants paying £50,000.—A Bradford doctor has obtained judgment for £600 against a railway company for injuries caused in an accident.—Charles Smith, for attempting in a London street to murder Edward Guerin, who had escaped from Devil's Island has been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and May Churchill, who apparently instigated the crime because Guerin left her, has been sentenced to 15 years.—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has succeeded in his resistance to the claim for estate duty, but only so far as the Scottish estates are concerned.—The Carthusian Monks have been refused an injunction to restrain a French company from calling its liqueurs "Chartreuse."—The Law Society has rejected the proposal that solicitors should have their accounts audited by a chartered accountant or keep separate bank accounts for clients' money.

London.—It is now hoped that Crosby Hall will be saved, without cost to the community.

Naval and Military.—The Bellerophon, of the Dreadnought class, was launched on Saturday.—Several Liberal Unionist and Labour M.P.'s are going to investigate the Swiss military system.—The destroyers Waveney and Rother damaged each other by collision off Beachy Head on Friday night.—The best shooting this year, in the gunlayers' test, is reported from the China Squadron.—The Schoolboy training camp at Bisley is being attended by 579 boys from 28 schools.

Parliament.—The new training college and secondary school regulations were criticized in the House of Lords on July 25. On the 29th the misgovernment in the Congo State was discussed. Lord Fitzmaurice expressed confidence in the Belgian Parliament and people. On the 30th the House concurred in the grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer.—In the House of Commons, on the 25th, the Irish Agricultural Vote was passed, and Mr. Long attacked the Government for their failure to suppress agrarian crime. On the 26th the Prime Minister gave a list of Bills which he hoped to see passed this Session. His resolution to allow business to continue after the usual closing hour for the rest of the Session was carried by 233 to 58. The Butter and Margarine Bill was read a third time. On the 29th and 30th the report stage of the Evicted Tenants Bill was completed, the Criminal Appeal Bill was read a third time by 102 to 28, and the Finance Bill by 232 to 91. The grant to Lord Cromer was voted by to 251 to 107. On the 31st the Naval Shipbuilding Vote was discussed, a proposed reduction being negatived by to 263 to 86.

Political.—The Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna have received a Roman Catholic deputation protesting against the new regulations for training colleges and secondary schools.—Mr. Chaplin, speaking at a dinner in celebration of his return for Wimbledon, said that the vast majority of Unionists, including himself, were content with Mr. Balfour's tariff policy.—On Tuesday, the Prime Minister received a Jewish deputation asking a reduction in the naturalization fee.—Several Egyptian Nationalists have been entertained at dinner by the Egyptian Committee at the Hotel Metropole.—The Independent Labour party at Cardiff have asked the Rev. R. J. Campbell to contest the borough.

Royal Agricultural Society.—The council has accepted an invitation to hold the show of 1909 at Gloucester, next year's being fixed for Newcastle.

Shipping.—The great Cunarder Lusitania in her trials on Saturday, made a speed of 25·6 knots.—A Dominion liner to be built by Harland and Wolff is to have a combination of turbine machinery and reciprocating engines.

Sporting.—At Goodwood, the Stewards' Cup has been won by Mr. T. Corus's Romney, and the Goodwood Plate by Mr. J. B. Joel's Dream.—The South African cricketers were defeated by England in a test match on Wednesday by 53 runs, after beating Durham last week by an innings and 29. Sussex beat Somerset last week, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire, Notts beat Middlesex, Kent beat Leicestershire, Gloucestershire beat Northamptonshire, and Lancashire beat Warwickshire. This week Kent beat Derbyshire and Somerset beat Gloucestershire; Worcestershire drew with Surrey, Essex with Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire with Warwickshire.—In the tennis doubles Oxford beat Cambridge on Wednesday.

The British Association met on Wednesday at Leicester. Sir David Gill, in his presidential address, dealt with various phenomena connected with the stellar universe.

The British Medical Association is holding its annual meeting at Exeter. Dr. Davy, in his presidential address, urged doctors to pay more attention to exercise and food.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Senate has passed the Judiciary Bill.—Sir John Forrest has resigned the Federal Treasurership.

Newfoundland.—The fishery dispute with the United States is again reported to be serious.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Government has withdrawn the Bill permitting the sale of intoxicants to natives at the mines.—Chinese coolies are petitioning the Government to let them renew their contracts.—A meeting of 3,000 British Indians at Pretoria on Wednesday unanimously resolved to continue to resist compulsory registration.—The Cape Colony trade statistics at last show a distinct increase in the proportion of British to foreign trade.

THE UNITED STATES.

Municipal Ownership.—The final report of the National Civic Federation condemns municipal ownership as practised in America.

State Rights.—A dispute between the Governor of North Carolina and the Federal authorities has been settled.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Peking Government has accepted the American proposal to co-operate with the Powers in an inquiry into the whole opium question.

France.—President Falliers last week entertained the officers of the two Japanese cruisers at Brest. Cordial toasts were exchanged.—In the elections to the Councils-General the Reactionaries and Conservative Republicans have lost heavily, while the other Republicans have gained.

Germany.—A Mahomedan rising has occurred in the Cameroons.—The Tsar is expected shortly to meet the Emperor.

Iceland.—King Frederick was welcomed by great crowds at Reykjavik on Tuesday.

Korea.—A new convention with Japan has been signed, placing the administration of Korea under the Japanese Resident-General.

Morocco.—The Shereefian troops, advancing into the mountains, on Saturday defeated the tribesmen and burned villages. The tribesmen in whose territory Sir H. Maclean is a prisoner have opened negotiations with the Shereefian commander.—Eight Europeans have been massacred by tribesmen at Casablanca.

Portugal.—The Crown Prince has reached Delagoa Bay. He will include Rhodesia, the Transvaal, and other British colonies in his itinerary.

Russia.—Both Ministerial and Opposition organs approve of the expected Anglo-Russian agreement.—The commercial and fishery agreements with Japan have been signed.—A fresh plot against the Tsar is said to have been discovered.

Spain.—A captain of Engineers has been rescued by a British ship, having been blown out to sea in a balloon.

Turkey.—Our Vienna Correspondent describes the devastation in Macedonia caused by the conflicts of the Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs. The Porte has sent a protest to the Greek Government.

Obituary.—Mr. Murphy, K.C.; Mr. Hammond-Chambers, K.C.; Surgeon Colonel McDowell; Canon J. R. King; Captain J. Fitzgerald, R. N.; Mr. E. K. Lenthall; Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Cunninghame Graham; Mr. Joseph Hatton; Count Stephen Karolyi.—*Times*

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

THE ABOLITION OF CONTRABAND.

A Debate took place in the Fourth Committee at the Hague on July 26 on the British proposal for the abolition of contraband of war. The proposal was unfavourably criticised by M. Renault (France) and other delegates, and was supported by M. Hagerup (Norway). In the course of his address M. Renault (according to the "Times") said he thought the practical evils of the maintenance of the conception of contraband had been exaggerated. The right of search and seizure of contraband were the results of evolution, since in former times a belligerent tried to isolate his adversary and interrupt his communications with neutrals, either absolutely or by means of blockade. Eventually neutrals had been allowed to maintain communication with a belligerent, subject to the exception of articles declared contraband. M. Renault then asserted that the British formula did not really abolish contraband. He referred to the proposed definition of fleet auxiliaries, and said that the proposal announced in effect to traders: "Contraband is abolished; you are free, but all the same you are liable to capture for assisting the enemy." That would cause bitter disappointments. Was it not more reasonable to start from the existing practice as a basis for reforms? There ought to be a precise and comprehensive definition of "absolute" contraband, and the conference itself could draw up a list. There should also be a definition of "relative" contraband. Lord Reay replied to the criticisms offered to the proposal, and the question was referred to a committee of examination.

THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

On July 27 the first sub-committee of the First Commission met under the presidency of M. Bourgeois (France), and after a long discussion adopted the United States proposal regarding the collection of debts by thirty-seven votes to seven. Abstentions were numerous.

The United States proposal set forth that it is agreed that the signatory Powers shall not have recourse to any coercive measure implying the use of military or naval forces for the recovery of contractual debts until an offer to accept arbitration made by the creditor has been refused or ignored by the debtor, or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor has failed to comply with the verdict.

Reservations were made by several European States, which voted in support of the proposal.

DUTIES OF NEUTRALS IN NAVAL WARFARE.

The first sub-committee of the Third Commission began the discussion of the question of the treatment of belligerents in neutral ports and waters whereupon the British delegation introduced their proposal on the duties and obligations of neutrals in naval warfare Count Tornielli (Italy), presiding, said that the aim of the Commission was to establish a basis for a convention recognising the principle that the rights of neutrals took priority over those of belligerents, but the convention must not prove a hindrance to the development of internal legislation by individual States. The President submitted four ideas which, he considered, united these principles.

(1) Reciprocal recognition by nations of each other's legislation concerning neutrality. (2) Imperial application of such legislation to belligerents. (3) Abandonment of the right of introducing modifications into this legislation once war has begun. (4) Belligerents to be under obligation to respect this legislation.

In conclusion Count Tornielli observed that there existed between Great Britain and the United States a Convention (the Treaty of Washington of May 5, 1871), Although other maritime Powers had the right to adhere to it, they had not yet been given an opportunity of so doing, but the British Government regarded the present moment as favourable for the purpose, and the British delegat on therefore submitted a copy of the Treaty of Washington, to which other Powers were now free to adhere.

Sir Ernest Satow explained that the motives of the British proposal were to establish a uniform rule for the treatment of belligerents in neutral ports and waters, to avoid friction, and to assure the impartiality of neutrals towards belligerents. As an instance of the necessity of a uniform rule, the speaker said that a principle generally believed to be recognised, that of the twenty-four hours' limit, was in nowise recognised. The British proposal took into consideration British legislation on the subject, experience of which had shown its practical value. In the convention to be concluded the present question must have a special chapter, and allowance must also be made for the different points mentioned in the Russian programme.

M. Tcharykow (Russia) declared that the settlement of the question would be a gain to belligerents and would save neutrals from the suspicion of partiality, which national regulation of the problem might always provoke.

M. Tsuzuki (Japan) associated himself with the Russian stand-point.

M. Hagerup (Norway) referred to the question of straits, mentioning the difficulties which her extended coast line caused Norway, remarking that the number of almost desert islands with which the coast was fringed rendered the control they wished to impose on neutrals impossible. A twenty-four hours' limit was impracticable. Let them, therefore, confine themselves to the regulation of ports and not of territorial waters. The debate was adjourned.

Writing on July 29th, the correspondent of the *Times* said:—Complete agreement has now been effected between the British and German views as to the Prize Court proposals as the result of the negotiations referred to in my despatches of July 22 and 23. The special Prize Court which it is proposed to set up would be permanent, with technical naval assessors, who, if the proposal commends itself to the delegations of the other Powers here, would be nominated severally by a neutral and a belligerent. Appeal would lie from the national Court of highest instance—in the case of Great Britain the Privy Council—and arrangements would be made to prevent any undue delay in the proceedings of the national Courts.

THE PALACE OF PEACE.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Palace of Peace by M. Nelidoff, president of the Peace Conference, took place on July 30 at half-past two at Zorgvliet, the site chosen by the Carnegie Foundation Committee. The ceremony was choral, the vocal parts being rendered by a quartette and a choir composed of members of the choral societies of The Hague. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra from the Kurhaus at Scheveningem was also in attendance. The ceremony opened with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" and Beethoven's "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," after which M. van Karnebeek, president of the Carnegie Foundation Committee, delivered an address, in the course which he observed that the generous man whose name was engraved on the first stone of the edifice due to his munificence might be proud of the imposing 'cortege' of witnesses He himself was, to their great regret, unable to be present, but he had let them know he would that day be present among them heart and soul. They saluted and thanked him with their thoughts, which at that moment went out to Andrew Carnegie in his Scottish home. After a gracious reference to the Emperor of Russia, who had initiated The Hague Conference, M. van Karnebeek invited M. Nelidoff to accomplish the historic act of laying the foundation-stone. M. Nelidoff then laid the first stone, which bore the following inscription:—

"Pacl Justitia Firm ndae Hanc Aedem
Andreae Carnegie Munificentia Dedicavit."

In a speech he thanked Queen Wilhelmina for the honor which had been done to the Emperor and himself by according him the honor of laying the first stone of the Palace of Peace, and expressed the gratitude of the delegates attending the conference to the munificent donor and to the Netherlands Government for its gift of the land upon which the splendid edifice was to rise. The palace would be a monument of the first efforts made in common by Governments to preserve to nations the benefits and peaceful develop ment in seeking to prevent wars. It was the almost sacred character of the building he wished to emphasise. It not merely contained offices—however important these might be—it represented a new principle in the relation of peoples—namely, peace by justice and right, which, having received solemn consecration by the foundation of a special international institution, was about to witness the erection of a building worthy of the thought which inspired it.

M. Nelidoff referred to the antiquity of the worship of war-Mythology had special gods and temples consecrated to it, but there had never been a cult of peace in the world, although the Saviour had preached it 1900 years ago, together with love of one's neighbour, charity, and fraternity. Of all these sublime precepts the idea of peace had been most neglected hitherto. To make it triumph—and the honour for this accrued to the Emperor—Governments had to agree to study in common means of making the word "peace" a reality, in seeking the possibility of assuring its maintenance. M. Nelidoff concluded:—"I venture to say that a new 'cult' has been instituted in the world, and it was Mr. Carnigie inspire by the great humanitarian idea springing from it and by the good which it promised to the world who had the idea of dedicating to it the special edifice which he is justified in calling a "Temple of Peace." Let us wish that the cult may spread more and more, both among Government, and peoples, that the blessings which it assured to both may ever attract new exponents, and that the monumental tower which will crown this edifice may be like a lighthouse pointing to the nations the road of right and justice the immutable supports of peace. And the name of the generous citizen of the United States Mr. Andrew Carnegie, will remain attached for ever to this first temple which humanity will have erected to the new worship of peace."

BRITISH CONTRABAND PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

The Fourth Commission on July 31st adopted, by twenty-five to five votes, the British proposal for the abolition of contraband. There were five abstentions and ten absentees. The United States, Germany, Russia, Montenegro, and France voted against the proposal; while Japan, Spain, Panama, Roumania, and Greece abstained. The proposal, with the subsidiary proposals of Germany defining contraband and of the United States, was referred to the *comite d'examen*.

Lord Reay again contested the view that there was any connection between the British proposal regarding contraband and that regarding auxiliary vessels. They could adopt one and reject the other independently.

The Commission began the discussion on the "delai de faveur," or respite, which the Russian proposal seeks to accord to merchantmen surprised in belligerent ports by the outbreak of hostilities. The point to decide is whether the "delai" is a right or a privilge. The question was referred to the "comite d'examen."

The Commission next passing to the question of blockades Signor Fusinato (Italy) explained the Italian proposal, which refers above all to the registration of the principle that a blockade is a military operation and is not a measure against commerce, and that therefore the clearest definition is necessary. The use of force, Signor Fusinato maintained, would not be admissible, except at the moment of violation. The question was, after some discussion, referred to a "comite d'examen," which will discuss it on the basis of the Italian proposal.

The First Sub-Commission of the Second Commission continued the discussion of the Convention of 1899 on the Laws and Customs of war. In the course of a discussion on a German proposal making States responsible for the violation of the reglements of the laws and customs of war by their forces, and providing for the payment of an indemnity, M. Renault (France declared that the proposal unduly favoured neutrals. Lord Reay supported M. Renault, while M. Borel Switzerland seconded the German proposal. M. Nelidoff suggested that provision should be inserted in the Convention for the payment of an indemnity during a campaign, only as a favour to neutrals. The proposal was finally sent before the "comite d'examen."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The treaty of commerce and navigation and the Fishery Convention, which have been concluded between Russia and Japan on the basis of Articles 11 and 12 of the Treaty of Portsmouth, were signed at St. Petersburg on July 28 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A St. Petersburg telegram of July 29 says:—Tomorrow the general Treaty between Russia and Japan will be signed by the representatives of the two Powers, an event the importance of which can hardly be overrated. By the terms of the Treaty the two Powers agree to preserve the *status quo* in the Far East and to respect the integrity of each other's possessions and concessions. Japan sanctions the maintenance of Russian railways in China in Russian hands, and Russia acknowledges the suzerainty of Japan in Corea. Further, the two Powers agree to respect the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The signature of the Treaty is a step towards the establishment of a quadruple alliance, which would be the best guarantee of peace for the Old World.

Mr. Kurino the Japanese Ambassador in Paris has made an interesting statement to a representative of the "Petit Parisien" respecting the Russo-Japanese agreements. He began by saying that he had just received the news of the conclusion of those agreements the principal features of which had been decided upon between the Russian and Japanese diplomatists for five weeks past. Mr. Kurino recalled that pourparlers for a treaty of commerce had been begun immediately after the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth. It soon became evident however that that treaty ought to be completed by other agreements. The Ambassador then mentioned the five distinct arrangements comprised in the present agreement.

"The first," he said "deals with commercial relations, the second with fishery rights, the third with the junction of the Manchurian railway lines, the fourth with the delimitation of the frontier in certain parts of that country, and the fifth is the diplomatic arrangement properly so-called. To my knowledge the latter is very short, and is almost a reproduction of our recent agreement with France. In other words, it consecrates the maintenance of the *status quo*. You can realise from that its perfectly pacific character. It certainly ought to be agreeable to all the Powers who have interests in the Far East."

In answer to an inquiry as to the position of affairs in Cores, Mr. Kurino said that the situation there was very simple. The Emperor of Corea had committed great errors, and his abdication was the necessary consequence. In reality, however, there would scarcely be any change in that country, since the Japanese already exercised considerable authority there. Above all, the rights of European residents would be in no way modified, either from the standpoint of their civil *status* or economically.

Referring to the relations of his country with the United States, Mr. Kurino declared that Japan intended to pursue a resolutely conciliatory and pacific policy. There had, in fact, been no serious conflict between them. Negotiations were still in progress with the Washington Cabinet respecting the twofold question of the Californian schools and Japanese immigration, and there was every reason to believe that they would lead to a satisfactory result.

"WIRELESS" TO CANADA.

Fivepence a Word.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Some time next month, an official of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company this evening assured a representative of the "Daily Mail," the company would be ready to accept and transmit wireless messages as a commercial service between Ireland and Canada.

"The Irish station at Claiden," said the official "is now finished and working satisfactorily to Canada. All we are now waiting for is the completion of the Canadian station at Glace Bay. Our contract with the Canadian Government provides that we shall not charge more than five pence a word exclusive of land charges for ordinary messages and not more than twopence halfpenny a word exclusive of land charges for Press messages.

"At Clifden we really have more power than we need, and as the Glace Bay station will be of equal power, there is no doubt that the service will be a reliable one. Mr. Marconi will be leaving for Canada in a week or two, to superintend the final arrangements, and he will be at Glace Bay when the service is inaugurated. Directly this Canadian service is started, we shall proceed to increase the power of our station at Cape Cod, Mass, and when that work is completed wireless communication will be opend up with Poldhu, our Cornish station.

"The latter station is already sufficiently powerful to communicate with Cape Cod and also with Glace Bay. The cable rate between London and Quebec, Ontario, New York, Boston, and other parts in East and North America, is 1s. per word. To the 5.1. rate between Clifden and Glace Bay, for wireless messages had to be added, of course, the cost of the land message, between say, London and Clifden, and on the American side between Glace Bay and say, Quebec or Boston."

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Captain Haughton will sail to-day, for Marseicles and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Aikman, The Hon'ble Mr Jnr
A S
Ali Mr M
Barwell, Capt
Bee, Mrs W H
Berry, Revd H W W
Best, the Hon'ble J W
Beynon, Mr H Brasier
Deaconess K
Borgtlet, Mr J
Bosanquet, R N, Lt E C
Braid, Maj A R
Brockered, 2 Misses
Brown, Col J S
Bush, Mr J
Callaghan, Mr J H
Cash, Mr Wm
Christian, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Christian, Miss
Christie, Miss E M
Clarke, Mr R T
Clarke, Col P T
Clark, Mr R A
Clark, Mr H C
Coles, Mr R
Collaghan, Miss
Commissariat, Dr Miss G H
Cunha, Asstt Surgn
Cheney Mr J
Captain, and Mrs R S Hill
D'Souza, Asstt-Surgn A B
Davies, Mr H M
Dean, Mr
Evans, Mr
Falkiner, Miss
Fido, Mrs
Fallon, Miss
Gilmour, Mr and Mrs H A and 2 children
Grant, Mr R.
Hall, Mrs L
Hall, Mr Fred
Harris, Mr and Miss
Hartnoll, Mr Justice
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney
Hyde, Mr and Mrs and child
Hilliard, Col W E
Javeri Mr D
Johnstone, Mr F R A
Khan, Mahomed Asstt M E
Malan, Mrs
Malcolm, Mr
Manner Kuscher, Prince
McWalters, Mr A C
Morgan, Col and Mrs J W
Newton, Rev E A
Oldham, Capt J M
Owen, Mrs
Patwardhan, Mr A L
Pinsent, Mrs
Price, Mr F R
Padhye, Mr V S
Rattigan, The Hon Mr Justice
Ravat, Kuscher Prince
Reed, Mrs
Richards The Hon Mr Justice
Roy, Mr S N
Royes, Mr and Mrs A H.
Seale, Mr J
Scott, Mrs
Seddon, Mr C N
Sheppard, Major G S
Sinha, Mr and Mrs
Stovold, Mr
Strachan, Mr H C
Shaik Usmad, Mr
Thomas, Mr G E
Thornton, Mrs and 3 children
Tickell, Mr E
Trafford, Mr S W
Tarton, Capt H M
Vandelene, Maj R
Vasir, Hospital Asstt G S
Walsh, Dr J H
Wilkins, Mr M
Wilson, Capt A Holt
Wilson, Mr A
Wright, Mr W J

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN OPIUM INTO CHINA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 29, Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the purport of the Communications made to the Chinese Government with regard to the proposed restriction of the importation of Indian opium into China; and if he will say what measures have been taken in India to carry out the policy of restriction.

Mr. Morley: After consulting the Government of India, his Majesty's Government have informed the Chinese Government that (1) they accept in principle the proposal that the import of Indian opium into China shall be diminished by one-tenth annually, "a past pasen," with an equal decrease in the production of the native drug, up to the year 1910, and they will continue to reduce at the same rate the export in 1911 and subsequent years, on proof that China has carried out its share of the arrangement; (2) they have no objection to a Chinese official being stationed at Calcutta, provided that he has no powers of interference; (3) they are prepared to assent to such enhancement of the custom and likin duty on foreign opium as will make its taxation in China equivalent to the taxation actually levied on native opium differences in relative value and quality being taken into consideration. Steps have been to reduce the area under poppy in Bengal which in the five years preceding 1906-1907 averaged 615,000 acres and in 1907-1908 is not to exceed 562,000 acres. In 1907 the number of chests of Bengal opium fixed for sale was originally 4,400 a month. This has now been reduced to 4,000 a month while for 1908 it has been fixed at 3,900 a month. Further reductions will be made in succeeding years if the proposed arrangement with the Chinese Government becomes operative.

OFFICIAL VISITS TO INDIA.

Mr Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for India. If he can see his way to pay a visit to India during the recess; and, should this be impossible or inconvenient, will he arrange for the Under Secretary to do so.

Mr. Morley: My honourable friend's questions are not at all unnatural, and I am very sorrow that my answer to them must in both cases be in the negative.

SALT STEALING PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received any information with regard to the case reported some weeks ago of a Bombay mill operative who was fined 10 rs. for scraping up half an ounce of salt from the seashore; whether it is necessary for the protection of the revenue from the salt tax that such prosecutions should take place: and if so, whether he will press upon the Government of India the importance of reducing puplic expenditure in order that this tax may be altogether abolished.

Mr. Morley: I have not yet received the information which I undertook to obtain from the Government of Bombay, and I am not at present in a position to express an opinion as to the necessity for such prosecutions. The Government of India are acquainted with my views on the subject of restricting public expenditure in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, and on the subject of the salt duty; and these questions will continue to receive my closest attention.

THE ASSAULT BY MOTILAL SINGH.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Hindoo, Moti Lal Singh, son of Armit Lal Singh, a Swadeshi leader, who is accused of having assaulted a young Mahomedan, who lies in a precarious condition in Sarsjanj Hospital, has been apprehended.

Mr. Morley: Moti Lal Singh has surrendered and will be placed on his trial; the injured man is reported to have recovered.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, July 30, Mr. Timothy Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the report of the Textile Factory Labour Committee, and more particularly to that part which deals with child labour; is he aware that the present practice, according to the report of that committee, is to work children beyond their strength, resulting in their growth and development being stunted; will he bring all pressure possible to bear on the Government of India to pass such laws and to enforce regulations that are found necessary to put an end to the existing state of things in the textile and other factories in India; and will he specially direct the attention of the authorities to the urgency of definite suggestion 7 in the report.

Mr. Morley: As I have already explained in answer to previous questions on the subject the Government of India intend to appoint a representative commission to deal comprehensively with the question of factory labour and to propose remedies. The report of the committee was preliminary only. The commission will be appointed with all despatch, and will be instructed to report with as little delay as possible. The question of child labour will of course receive special attention.

OPIUM.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether owing to the constant advance in the price of labour and in the value of crops other than opium the ryots who cultivate opium are growing more and more dissatisfied with the present fixed price of opium and if so whether he will bear the fact in mind in considering the question of reducing the area of opium cultivation in India.

Mr. Morley: The report of the Opium Department for 1905-1906 contains a statement to the effect stated by the hon. member. The fact has not been lost sight of in arranging for a substantial reduction in the area under poppy cultivation in 1907-1908.

THE SELLING PRICE OF LAND AND THE CHENAB CANAL.

Mr. Bees asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the selling price per acre of land now irrigated by the Chenab Canal before the construction of that work of irrigation, and what is the present selling price.

Mr. Morley: Before the canal was made the land was practically valueless. Ten pounds an acre is now paid for land of fair average quality irrigated from the canal.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to give any information regarding the submission of the report on the separation of executive and judicial functions in India, called for from the Government of India in 1899, in consequence of a memorial on the subject which was signed by the late Lord Hobhouse and other distinguished retired members of the Indian Government.

Mr. Morley: The question is still under the consideration of the Government of India, but I am glad to believe that it is making progress towards a settlement.

Mr. Rees asked if the right hon. gentleman had any proof that the mass of the people desired the creation of these magistrates at their expense as well as those from the class who would occupy the position.

Mr. Morley: As my hon. friend must know it is not the easiest thing in the world to find out what the masses want.

Sir H. Cotton asked the right hon. gentleman if he understood that his question was not direct to the appointment of magistrates but simply to the separation of executive and judicial functions.

Mr. Morley said he quite understood the purport of the question a most important one in India substantial progress was being made towards a settlement of it.

THE RIOTS AT MYMENSINGH.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the judgments of Mr. Chotzner district and sessions judge, Mr. Beatson Bell, additional district magistrate, Mr. Barneville, joint magistrate and Moulvie Mahomed Momin, Moulvie Faizuddin Hossein and Baboo Jamini Mohun Das, deputy magistrates who were all employed in trying Mahomedan riot cases in the Mymensingh district of Eastern Bengal to the effect that the disturbances were attributable to a wave of fanaticism due to causes specified in their judgments entirely unconnected with the boycott of British goods; whether the official explanation of these riots was that they owed their origin to the Hindoos interfering with the Mahomedans in the purchase of British goods; and whether having regard to these conflicting statements and the importance of the matter, he will direct an independent inquiry to be made by means of a commission or otherwise into the causes of the recent riots in the Mymensingh district.

Mr. Morley: I expect to receive in due course from the local Government a report giving a comprehensive view of these disturbances, and the causes to which they were due will then no doubt be further elucidated. The opinion of the officers who tried the cases will, of course, be taken into consideration by the local Government. There does not appear to be any reason why a special inquiry should be instituted.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Secretary of State for India Whether he is yet in a position without danger to the State to inform the House in general terms what is the nature of the defence made by Lala Lajpat Rai under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1818 to the Government of India.

Mr. Morley: As my hon. friend is aware, Regulation III, of 1818 does not contemplate the formulation of specific charges. But Lajpat Rai was furnished with a copy of the warrant for his arrest and was informed that the reason for his arrest and deportation was to preserve a portion of his Majesty's dominions from internal commotion. He submitted a memorial to the Government of India denying that he has ever done anything to cause such commotion, and he has requested that his memorial may be submitted to the King. The procedure necessary for this purpose has been explained to him.

Mr. Mackarness asked: Whether the memorial would be laid before the House.

Mr. Morley could not answer the question until he had received the memorial.

MR. MORLEY ON INDIAN EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Morley received at the India Office on August 1, a deputation asking for reforms in the Excise administration of India. Accompanying Mr. Morley were Sir T. Holderness and Sir Arthur Godfrey. The deputation included Mr. Herbert Roberts, M.P., Lord Kinnaird, Dr. Harold Mann (president of the Calcutta Temperance Federation), Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw Thompson (London Missionary Society).

Mr. Roberts, in introducing the deputation, made reference to the growth of the sale of drink in India, and urged upon the Government the necessity of carrying out as soon as possible the recommendations of the Excise Committee. In 1874 the amount of revenue drawn from liquor in India was 1,750,000l., and in 1906 it reached 6,500,000l. They recognised that some of the causes of that expension were outside legislative actions, but they felt that there were facts which demanded the consideration the Government of India. The Government had complete control over the facilities for drinkings the granting of licences. It had been clearly laid down that the policy of the Indian Government was to discourage drinking. That policy was, however, carried out by the Excise officials, and considerations of revenue, and not the moral welfare of the people, must, under present circumstances, dominate their decisions in regard to the granting of licences. No permanent reform could be possible in the matter until they obtained the separation of the licensing from the revenue functions in the departments dealing with Excise administration. They also desired to press the desirability of further inquiry into the question by means of an independent and impartial committee. There was no doubt that intemperance was increasing in India.

Lord Kinnaird, Dr. Mann, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., Mr. R. Laidlaw, M. P., Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., and Dr. Thompson also spoke.

Mr. Morley, in reply, said that the question of local option had been mentioned, but they need not have come to persuade him of the virtues of local option. (Laughter), He had even sacrificed a parliamentary seat to that cause many years ago. He had always held that doctrine very strongly, and he held it now. (Hear, hear). Though he thought there were a great many English ideas which could not wisely be transported to India, this certainly was an idea which he hoped would take root there. It was shocking to think that while we were flattering ourselves that we were spreading Western civilisation to the East, we were spreading what was one of the main causes of the ruin of much of the social work in the West. Dr. Mann had said that they should have another inquiry and probe into the fundamental causes of the growth of this mischievous practice. To probe fundamentally and effectively into the growth of a social habit of that kind was not an operation that could be conducted by any mere Government or official inquiry. The roots of the growth of social habits were wide, deep, obscure, and subtle, and they required an enormous, very prolonged, and penetrating search. If any one asked him to promise an inquiry into the growth of drink in India, he would suggest a period of ten years in which to determine that growth. He thought they were applying a wrong scale to the report of the proceedings of the Excise Committee. That could not be intended to be anything like an exhaustive sociological inquiry into that particular habit. It was an administrative and Government inquiry, and was of great value for the purposes for which the committee was appointed. The Government of India had adopted nearly all the recommendations of that committee, and would see that they were acted upon. Therefore he could not see that the occasion had yet arisen for a new inquiry, and he thought the Government would be quite justified in asking them to wait to see what came of the recommendations that had been made by the Excise Committee. He was sorry to disappoint them, but he did not think he could promise to recommend to the Government of India that they should make a further inquiry. He would, however, promise to inform that Government of what had been said that afternoon. Dealing with the point raised as to the increase of revenue and control of excise, Mr. Morley said that the Government had to be careful in what it did in these matters. The committee said that the most effective way was to make the tax upon liquor as high as was possible without stimulating illicit production. The speakers had complained of the Government of India not having adopted the recommendation of the Excise Committee to substitute for the auction system the system of selecting licence holders. It was a very difficult question to know what was the best system of licence. By the system recommended, the Government of India (so far as he knew their views) thought that they would be creating a vested interest. He could not but think that in that they were on the right tack, but they must discuss it with their revenue authorities, and the deputation would be able to discover whether they had been converted to the views of the committee. He could not undertake to exercise any pressure in this respect, because local circumstances made it impossible for any of them (excepting those who had been to India) to express a pronounced opinion. He promised that the Government should consider the matter, and said he was sure they were all anxious to prevent the spread of this dire new additional plague. (Hear, hear).

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Wonders of Radium.

Leicester, August 2.

The strange spectacle was seen at Leicester this morning of crowds of people of all sorts of interests and degrees of knowledge hurrying to a lecture on the toughest of all mathematical subjects. A host of popular subjects were deserted on the news that some further glimpse of the mystery of the ether and the atmosphere had been won by our physicists.

Lord Kelvin had thrown out a challenge to Professor Rutherford, the part discoverer of radium, and the man to whom science still looks for great things, opened the discussion. Describing himself as the football between the chemist and the electricians, Lord Kelvin sat in the middle of the platform, flanked by those he called the splendid corps of radio-active investigators. Round the atom raged a brisk battle for three hours, and at the end of it Sir William Ramsay, as a representative of the chemists, announced the one great new discovery published during the meeting.

TO ELECTRIFY CHEMISTS.

He stated the results of his recent experiments with radium emanations and these are likely to electrify the world of chemicals. He has passed these emanations of radium through all sorts of substances, water, sulphate of copper, and copper nitrates, with startling results. Radium decomposes water, and this most remarkable result is the creation under such circumstances of large quantities of neon, one of the so-called lazy constituents of the air.

If the experiments now in progress with gold and other substances point the same way, we may have proof of his belief in the transmutation of the elements and of the theory of decomposition, which, in any case, these wonderful results of Sir William Ramsay's go far to strengthen. It is impossible to exaggerate the immediate sensation made by this paper on the meeting, or the possible effects of these experiments on the future of chemical science.

QUESTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Many subjects of immediate political and educational interest were discussed in the other sections. Almost all the schoolmasters agree that scholarships as they are, ought to be abolished, because

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

THE BLESSING OF PERMANENCE.

THE swiftness of a child's mind is comparable only with the mind of an Irishman in whose conversation bull rapidly succeeds bull. A little maid was taken last week to the seaside for the first time in her life, and was permitted to paddle. For an instant, as the chilly water curled about her rosy toes, she was not quite sure whether to laugh, to cry, or to flee was the most appropriate thing to do. She repressed a shudder, and the feeling of cold passed away. "Do you know," she said, after being thirty seconds in the water, "paddling is my favrite fing!" But the Sabbath brought forth the chief gem. Her life at home on those days might fit her for the presidency of the Sabbath Observance Society. Here, however, she was permitted to go down to the beach. "I shall always stay here," she said, "because they don't put the sea away on Sundays."

CHARMED TRAVELLERS.

Statistics prove that an express train is the safest place in the world. It should be added that for the average to hold good, an English train must be chosen. It is a fine tribute to British methods. But, as a wonderful escape of passengers in a recent accident in the North reminds us, the chances, even at such a time, are not always against the travellers. Chance at one time made the writer a witness of several scenes of train wrecks. One was a terrible affair. A Highland flier had been simply smashed. The odds were against a single person escaping with life. But though engines and carriages were wrecked, some of the latter reduced to matchwood, and all of them overturned, only one man was killed. A few people were injured, not seriously; the majority came out of it with nothing worse than nervous shock. There must be a particularly benignant cherub which guards the destinies of those that travel by train.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Attorney-General for Ireland has been informing the House that to investigate some eight thousand cases arising out of the Evicted Tenants Bill in the manner which Sir Frederick Cranbury proposed would take at least thirteen years, and cost £400,000. Therefore the Government will not have it. The time which a reform may occupy does not always deter a Government from undertaking it. Generally the preliminary is to declare the thing impossible, and then to do it—at the regulation Governmental pace. To see what a Government can do, the history of the Royal Commissions of the last dozen years should be studied. It is as well that Governments do not act precipitately. It took more than a century to undo the mischief which was wrought when, with cynical indifference, the Government of the day disposed by lottery of nearly the whole of the one and a half million acres of King Edward Island. The winners were to have 20000 acres apiece, to introduce a settler each, and pay a quit-rent of from 2s. to 6s. a year for each hundred acres. Of course, the winners did no such thing. The settlers were not introduced, the rent was not paid, and the whole soil was alienated to absentee proprietors who were in a position of antagonism to the real settlers. For over four-score years the burden was borne by the islanders. Then came representative institutions and an ultimatum to the absentees. Finally the Government suggested that the latter should be bought out and offered a loan for the purpose. The colony thankfully accepted the offer, and, twenty years later, the Government suddenly carried out its promise, advanced the money, and made a miserable colony happy and master of its own affairs and home.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

The suggestion of the Prime Minister that the business of the Session will keep members late in the year at Westminister would not greatly have alarmed American senators of a short time ago. "Cram something into a special Session," they would have urged. Something of the sort did happen a few years ago. The ordinary Session ended and a special one followed. And many senators rejoiced, not, it is to be feared, so much from zeal for the national weal as at the prospect of double travelling expenses for journeys which would not be made. They were entitled to travelling expenses to their homes at the end of the Session, and to expenses to Washington for the opening of a new Session, then more for the return journey. As the return fare meant as much as £240 each for some of the men, and as not a few of those had railway passes, it was really an excellent business, looked at from one point of view. A proposal to appropriate £35,000 for the expenses which were not to go beyond the pockets of the members was actually passed, but when an objector insisted that the names of each man willing to take his fees under such singular terms be recorded the need for the £35,000 mysteriously vanished.

PUTTING IT DIPLOMATICALLY.

The statement as to the retainers and refreshers paid in the Liverpool libel action recalls Mr. Evarts' story to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of the way in which they settle these matters in America. The American litigant pays his retaining fee of anything from £5 to £10,000, "the rest being paid for as the work is done and according to the work done." "And do clients like that?" asked the "Englishman." "Not a bit, my lord," answered Evarts. "They generally say 'I guess I'd like to know how deep down I shall have to go into my breeches pocket to see this business through.' I have invented a formula which I find works very well. I say, 'I cannot undertake to say how many judicial errors I shall be called upon to correct before I obtain for you final justice!'"

THE JUDICAL LIFE.

It has been said that barristers are the finest actors off the stage. That can hardly be so. A judge, who has mastered all the arts of the barrister and passed to the Bench after long practising them, should surely be more expert than the ruck whence he has drawn clear. And they must be good actors indeed so to have imposed upon one of a company of American lawyers who, after a tour of investigation in this country, has given to the public such impressions as he has formed upon the methods of our judges. While scientists are telling us that there is no reason why we should not all live to be a hundred, and for that time preserve our mental faculties unimpaired, this lawyer asserts that our judges are too old. Moreover, he complains that they are not men of the world. No man better knows the ways and wiles of his fellows than the advocate who passess from a big practice to the Bench. But it is the judicial fashion to assume ignorance of the most ordinary affairs of life. When a judge, whose fondness for and vast experience of the Turf are notorious, assumes ignorance of the elements of racing matters, or blandly asks, "Pray, what is an ace of spades?" the world knows that he is laughing in his sleeve. When a poet of world-wide reputation has to explain in the witness-box who he is to a judge who knows very well, the world cannot but regard that judge as a little disingenuous.

AMERICAN IDEALS.

England will never go to America for inspiration in judicial reforms until America has herself reformed her ways. While the Thaw trial is still fresh in mind it is strange that Transatlantic methods should be set up as a pattern for us to copy. "Money can do anything in the States" is the declaration of a man who has had considerable experience of the legal system of that country. The evidence of Henri Le Caron upon the point in which he states that "money could accomplish anything, from the obtaining of luxuries in prison to the purchase of pardon and freedom itself," hardly makes us more in love with that system. Only the greatest of American judges could be expected to inspire confidence in an Englishman. The truly great men of the American Bar have always thought well enough of our legal methods, and upon this point we have important testimony from the Lord Chancellor, the man whose impartiality in the appointment of magistrates is an offence to the political party of which he is a member.

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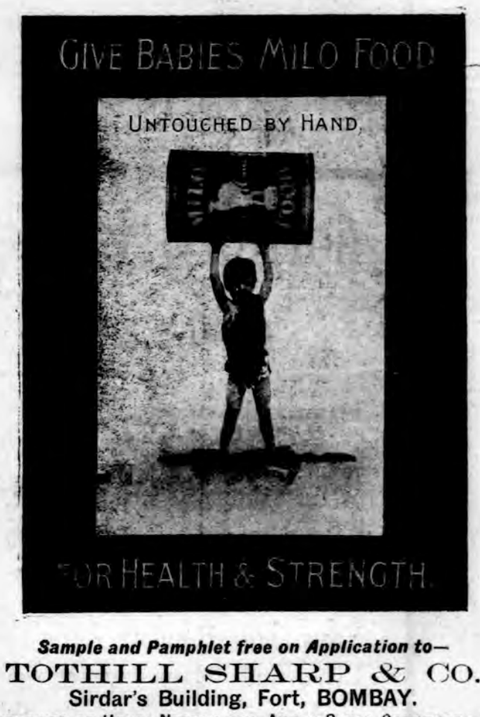

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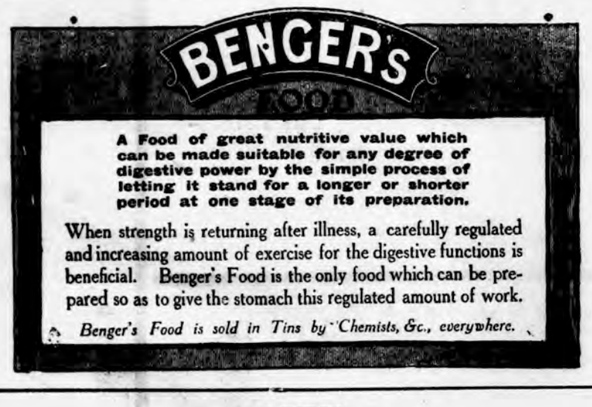
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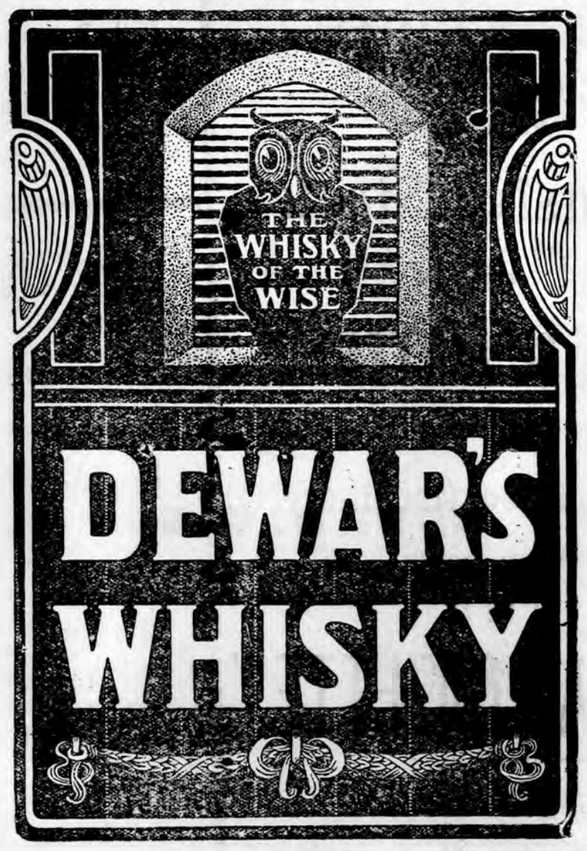

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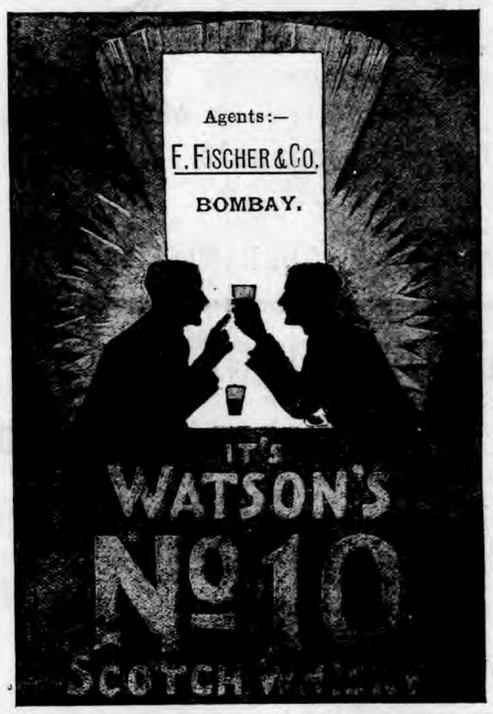

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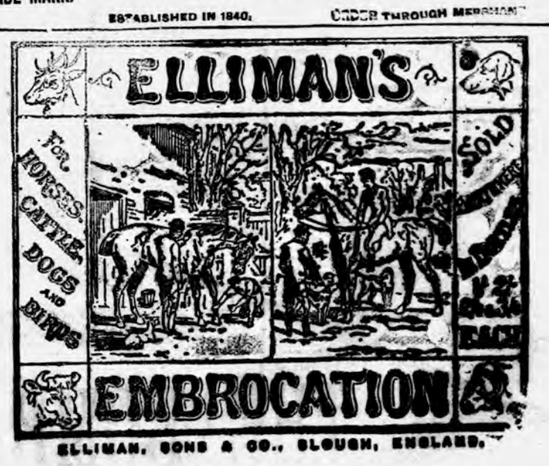

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